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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 24, 1972/Jyaishta 3,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U P S not bona fide News Agency

*961 SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau wrote to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, informing them that since universal Press Service is no longer accredited to Government, it is not a *bona fide* news agency and as such it should be charged at commercial rates and not at Press rates, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) No, Sir. The P & T Board were advised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that the latter were unable to recommend allotment of teleprinter channels to Messrs Universal Press Service. No advice was conveyed to the P & T Board regarding the rates to be charged by the Board for the services rendered to U P S.

SHRI PILOO MODY There was a contract between the U P S. and the D G., P. & T. which specified that they would be permitted to transmit their services at rates which are usually charged to the Press. And

in the middle of this contract, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, all of a sudden, decided to withdraw this accreditation and the information apparently was conveyed to the D G., P & T with the result that commercial rates are being charged to a news service which cannot possibly make both ends meet if they are charged commercial rates. What was the reason that impelled the Government to make this switch-over in spite of the fact that the contract had been signed many years ago?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA The accreditation to the U P S. was not withdrawn. The representatives of the U P S. in Delhi wrote to the P I B that he is no longer with the U P S. and the U P S. themselves wrote to the P I B that the correspondent is not working for them. In the meantime, the U P S. asked for fresh accreditation to two of its nominees. The Central Press Accreditation Committee found that it was not in a position to recommend the accreditation of these two representatives,

SHRI PILOO MODY I asked the reasons thereof.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA The reason is that the Central Press Accreditation Committee found that this News Agency was not a *bona fide* news agency and I may inform the hon. Member that the Central Press Accreditation Committee consists of nominees of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Federation of Indian Working Journalists. The Members of this Central Press Accreditation Committee decided not to recommend the accreditation of the two fresh nominees of this News Agency to the Government for accreditation.

SHRI PILOO MODY The Minister has said that the Accreditation Committee arrived at a conclusion that this was not a *bona fide* News Agency. I think that when a serious allegation like that is made against

a Newe Agency which has been functioning in something like 11 to 14 different languages and for many many years, some logical reason should be given why a particular news agency is not a *bona fide* news agency. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister as to when he says that a particular agency is not a *bona fide*, is it necessary on the part of the Government or the Ministry to specify what is it that makes it *mala fide*?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA In this particular case, there is a writ petition pending before the High Court of Madras

So, I would not like to refer about this particular case

MR SPEAKER What he means is, they have taken a view that they were not *bona fide*. Have they given the reasons?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA The news agency concerned has filed a writ petition. The reason is this, the Committee said that news agency is a non-*bona fide* news agency

SHRI PILOO MODY If I were to say that the Minister is non-*bona fide* Minister, would that mean, they would stop his accreditation on the Treasury Benches?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) The point is that the Government does not decide which is *bona fide* and which is *mala fide*. This is the point. It is this Committee which decides. They have—as far as I have been able to understand it,—not given any reasons for it. But the Government accept their recommendations.

SHRI PILOO MODY Sir, may I be permitted to put a supplementary arising out of this information? I would like to know this. If this Accreditation Committee were to do an injustice, what is the recourse that is left to the party affected to seek further justice in the matter?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI It seems that so far there is no recourse to that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE Are we to understand that there is no appeal against the decision of the Accreditation Committee? Cannot the Government review any decision taken by the Committee?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अभी तक तो ऐसा नहीं है, लेकिन अगर ऐसा कुछ बदलना है तो आप सबकी राय से देख सकते हैं।

MR SPEAKER, **Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU This news agency was at one time being accredited by the same set of people. How was it that they were given that at that time and today they have decided to do this otherwise? And then my second question is this. Is the Government aware of the fact that journalists in this country, particularly in Delhi, feel that if they write anything against the Government, Government will proceed to forfeit their accreditation?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI No, not at all, Sir

MR SPEAKER **Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu**, I called you for the next question

SHRI PILOO MODY Let them answer the first part of his question, Sir. He has asked a very pertinent question. Once the person was accredited. Suddenly, just because the personnel changes, they decide that this is not accredited.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA One particular person, Mr Deepak Roy Choudhury was given accreditation by the news agency. Later on, Mr Deepak Roy Choudhury wrote to the P I B that he was no longer with them, that is with the U P S. The U P S then wrote to the P I B that Mr Deepak Roy Choudhury was no longer with them. Naturally, Sir, the accreditation lapsed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The cat is out of the bag!

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA This accreditation is individual and it is on the recommendation of the newspapers and news agencies.

SHRI PILOO MODY A news agency can be de-recognised because they do not want to appoint an individual as a representative in Delhi which will not please them

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU May I put one question, Sir ?

MR SPEAKER No, you may put your next question I have called you for the next question and go on asking supplementary questions

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Thank you in advance, Sir I will just ask one simple question Will the same condition apply to the P T I and U N I if the particular correspondents of P T I and U N I withdraw ? I want ask that question

MR SPEAKER This question does not arise out of that

(Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Be kind to the opposition Sir He is prepared to answer

SHRI PILOO MODY It is not very easy to get your question allotted first of all But when it does come, Sir, we are entitled to ask a question We have not asked something embarrassing. We have asked a simple question Just because a correspondent changes is the news agency not entitled to representation ? It is a very straight and simple question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU If a correspondent kicks the bucket and dies, that means, the news agency goes out of existence

SHRI PILOO MODY This is precisely what has happened to this news agency because, since one man has resigned, the news agency has to go into liquidation,—only just because of that

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Do you approve of that idea, Sir ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI We have already answered it

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA, The rules of accreditation is very clear in the sense

that accreditation is personal and not transferable But, of course, the type of news agencies and newspapers are always taken into consideration In this case after the accreditation had lapsed, when the fresh application came for accreditation, the Committee decided not to recommend to Government two of its other nominees

SHRI PILOO MODY The agency recommended two names Neither of them was found acceptable Does the Accreditation Committee recommend the agencies or the personnel of the Agencies ? It cannot do so It is not appointed for that purpose

MR SPEAKER I have passed on to the next question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Before putting my question Sir, I would only say one thing People should realise how controlled is the Press in this country

MR SPEAKER Next question

Big gap between Demand and Supply of Telephones

*962 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a study of the development made in the telecommunications field reveals that inadequate understanding of the Country's requirements and faulty planning have created a big gap between demand and supply of telephones,

(b) if so, the main findings of the said study, and

(c) the action, if any that has been or is being taken on these findings,

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha

(c) The Planning Commission has been allotting larger financial resources for the successive 5 year Plans and actions have already been taken to augment the indigenous production capacity of telecommunication stores and equipment Two high-

Power Committees have recently been appointed to frame perspective plans and suggestions to progressively bridge the gap between requirement and availability of material and equipment and to modernise the telecommunication technology.

Statement

(a) and (b) The development of telecommunications has been constantly under

review and in the 25 years since Independence and the growth in telephone service has been more than 11 times. Efforts have continuously been made to reduce the gap between demand and supply by executing successive 5 year Plans, each about 2½ times the former, but some gap is inevitable due to shortage of resources both financial and material. The position year by year of progress made and the waiting list is shown below

Date	No. of telephone exchange	Telephone exchange capacity (in lakhs)	Direct exchange lines (in lakhs)	Waiting list (unfilled) demand (in lakhs)
1-4-48	321	1 000	0 830	Not available
1-4-51	540	1 225	1 022	-do-
1-4-56	831	2 384	1 730	0 29
1-4-61	1374	4 126	3 320	1 65
1-4-66	2711	7 719	6 23	3 49
1-4-69	3432	10 324	8 138	4 28
Start of 4th Plan				
1-4-71	3967	11 938	9 814	3 10

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have to point this out again as I did yesterday with regard to the Foreign Trade Ministry. The figure has been given about the waiting list as 1-4-1971. The figure as given by the Government is 3 10. It is the first time I see after the decimal that they mention the word zero. I am not quite educated for that. The figure to my knowledge is 3 4 lakhs of applications on that date. Mr Bahuguna, you have tried to undermine the whole thing. I want to ask this question. What has happened to the second Switch Factory which is supposed to come up or to be established, to augment the output of the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore and the second Cable Factory under construction at Hyderabad? How soon will they be ready and when will they come for production?

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA : So far as the second switching factory is concerned, it is proposed to have a 300,000—line switching capacity factory, but the project report is still awaited.

As regards the second cable factory at Hyderabad, the Industrial Development Ministry deal with it but they have advised us that they have already cleared the project

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I only asked a very simple question. When does he feel that it will come into production? We do not understand these high-power talks. We are simple village people.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA : I only hope and pray that our villagers will not turn the way Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has done. However, my hon friend is entitled to know when it will come into production. I may tell him that the project report in one case is expected to be received, and we are expecting to start it, it will take from the date of clearance of the project anywhere between three and three and a half years for it to come any production.

So far as the cable factory is concerned, I have already said that the Industrial Development Ministry have informed us that they have cleared the project.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Apart from the long waiting list the people have to put up with a lot of difficulty, with all the tall claim that the hon Minister and his Government have been making. There are serious complaints to the effect that now a telephone may not be sanctioned even if a person's turn comes, but he has to approach

the Department for getting a sanction and also for getting a telephone, and unless he knows somebody at the top, and unless he is a V I P or an M P

MR SPEAKER Let him put the question now

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU My question is this Why is it that when a man gets his turn for a telephone, he has yet to wait for a sanction or he has to do *chaploosi* to a big man in order to get a connection ?

MR SPEAKER This is not a simple villager's question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU *Chaploosi* is a layman's word

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA I refute the allegation that there is something like *chaploosi* in the matter of getting a telephone-connection But it is true that the situation is as correctly projected by him, in the sense that we do not have enough telephones to allot Therefore, some priorities have been given for example in the case of those people who are very sick, for instance, supposing somebody is sick with cancer, there have been cases where hon Members have recommended that they be given out-of-turn connection Political parties recognised by the Election Commission, even though their membership may not be large, have been given telephones in every district

So far as the other things are concerned, I may say that there is no other consideration in this except priorities

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Do they have any intention to impose a ceiling on telephone ownership ? At present, one man can have even five connections

SHRI PILOO MODY That is what the man of many virtues has said

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA May I know whether this shortage of telephones and telephone equipment is largely due to the defective cross-bar equipment which has been manufactured in the I.T.I under contract with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company which is itself a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and which itself has been ex-

posed by Mr Jack Anderson in the U S A as being an agency of the C I A ? I would like to know whether the agreement which has recently expired with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company is going to be renewed or not and what steps are going to be taken in respect of the defective equipment which they are known to have supplied or to be more precise have supplied through the I T I, because they were the designers and the collaborators for it ?

MR SPEAKER It is within the scope of the main question but I do not know whether the hon Minister has the information with him just now

SHRI PILOO MODY Switch to Soviet Radio

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA The cross-bar equipment which they manufactured has proved to be defective

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA This question is entirely different from the main question, but I shall try to answer it a little bit It is not that due to defective technology the production has been slack, production has been slack for many reasons other than this However, all these defects in technology have been identified, and we have prevailed upon the B T. M to pay for these corrections which would lead to making the equipment to order

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA What about the agreement ?

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA So far as the agreement is concerned, so long as the B T. M's job of rectification is on, the thinking in the Department is that we might ask them to continue the collaboration without expecting any fees from us, we shall not pay them any fees, further they will have to underwrite that they will pay for all the correctional steps and supply the material required for putting the equipment in order

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA He will allow the C I. A agency to go on functioning here ?

SHRI PILOO MODY Switch to Moscow Radio, peace and progress, God knows peace of what

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA

In view of the fact that there is a large number of applicants waiting, a new scheme was introduced that people who paid Rs. 2500 would be supplied with telephones immediately, but we find that there are very large number of applicants who are still waiting. May I know whether the Department will supply telephones at least to those we have paid Rs. 2500 ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA Firstly, the Rs. 2500 scheme did not apply in the blanket manner in which the hon. Member says it did. We only give a certain percentage to these people. Otherwise the poorer section of people and institutions would suffer. Secondly, even if they paid the amount, we would not be in position to supply to all of them.

भारतीय उप-महाद्वीप का मानचित्र

*964. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये भारतीय उप-महाद्वीप के मानचित्र में नये राज्य बंगला देश को स्थान नहीं दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) . (क) "एलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेक्शन आन इंडियन रेलवेज" नामक एक फीचर लेख को स्पष्ट करने के लिए समाचार-पत्रों को भारत में रेलवे विद्युतीकरण का एक मानचित्र हाल ही में जारी किया था। मानचित्र में "बंगला देश" के स्थान पर "पाकिस्तान" शब्द था। इस गलती का मानचित्र सहित लेख के छपने से पहले पता लग गया था और समाचार-पत्रों को यह सलाह दे दी गई थी कि इसको रद्द हुआ समझा जाए।

(ख) गलती चूक के कारण हुई और इसके लिए खेद है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि मंत्री महोदय ने उसके लिये खेद प्रकट किया है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश के उदय के काफी समय पश्चात् मान-चित्र के प्रकाशन में इस प्रकार की त्रुटि होना यह बहुत बड़ी घटना है, तो आपने इस घटना के लिये किसी व्यक्ति पर उत्तरदायित्व, रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी फिक्स की है ? और यदि हा, तो वह व्यक्ति कौन है ? क्या आप इस बात के लिये आवश्यक करेंगे कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की त्रुटि न होने पायेगी ?

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहना कि भविष्य में इस तरह की त्रुटि न हो इसके लिए सरकार ने आदेश जारी कर दिया है, और जिनसे यह भूल हुई है उनको यह आदेश दिया गया है कि आगे में इस तरह की भूल न करे।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : जिनके ऊपर उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित किया है वह कौन व्यक्ति है ?

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह : यह व्यक्ति से संबंधित नहीं है। यह भूल हो गयी है उसका खेद हमने प्रकट किया है।

Development of Agro Industries

*965 **SHRI R. S. PANDEY** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the development of agro-industries has been very slow during the last few years and if so, the reasons therefor,

(b) whether any steps are being taken to develop the agro-industries on modern lines, and

(c) if so, the incentives provided to the entrepreneurs undertaking such industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD):

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The term 'Agro-Industries' covers a wide range of industries based on agricultural and food produce such as textiles, sugar, rice milling, oil milling hand-looms, fruit processing, distillery, agricultural machinery (such as tractors power tillers and pumping sets) insecticides, dairy poultry, fishery and so on. The industries could be in the small, medium or large scale. The development of agro industries has been accorded priority in the Fourth Plan and many of the industries listed above have registered good progress and it cannot be said that the development of agro-industries has been slow in the last few years.

The development of agro-industries is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. Nearly all the States have set up Agro-Industries Development Corporations whose function is to provide technical guidance for the development of agro-industries on the modern lines.

No special incentives have been provided for the setting up of such industries. However, if such industries are set up in the backward areas, which qualify for certain concessions, the entrepreneurs can take advantage of these concessions. Similarly if the industry is set up in the small scale sector, the entrepreneur can take advantage of all the facilities available to that sector.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY Agro-industries cover a wide range of industries based on agriculture. Agro-industries have been accorded priority in the Fourth Plan. Many of these industries have also been listed. What incentive has been given by Central Government to States to step up the production of tillers and pump sets to meet the requirements of farmers?

SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD It has been made very clear in the main answer that so far as agro industries are concerned, no special incentive has been given. But if these industries are set up in backward areas, certain concessions facilities will be made available to them.

Similarly, if such industries are set up in the small scale sector, the entrepreneurs can take advantage of all the facilities available to that sector.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY The concept of establishing agro-industries in all States by giving incentives is to meet at least the basic needs of the farmers, particularly in regard to tractors. Under this scheme, are we in a position to supply tractors to the farmers?

SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD It has been made very clear many times in the House that indigenously—made tractors are in short supply. Therefore we are importing tractors from different countries to meet the demand of the farmers.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU Is there a proposal to build modern silos for preserving foodstuffs at district level and to build cold storage facilities in the country?

SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD Silos and cold storage come under the Ministry of Agriculture and I do not have the exact information.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA Whenever we raise the point about agro-industries, they simply say that it is a matter without the agricultural department in the state. So far as the States are concerned, the agro-industries development corporation are also under the control of the Agricultural department. Here it is under the Ministry of Industries.

MR. SPEAKER What is your question?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA It is also stated that development of agro-industries is mainly the responsibility of the State Government. In these days every farmer depends upon the State Government for assistance. The agro industries corporation has no funds.

MR. SPEAKER May I know what is your question?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I want

to know whether any assistance for starting agro-industries is given ? Would they provide special funds for Agro-Industries which are under the control of the State agricultural departments ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD

The hon Member is not correct. During the Fourth Plan the outlay for Agro-Industries was Rs 28 crores. Because the Agro-industries Corporations in different States were not able to spend this amount, the Planning Commission had to review the position and bring down the outlay.

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA My main question is

MR SPEAKER If you ask a brief and precise question, it is easy to understand. One is lost in such a long question.

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA The agro-industries corporations have no finances. Will they ask the State Governments to see how best to utilise assistance given from the Centre ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD

From time to time we have been trying to expedite matters. The Development Commissioner, small scale industries organisation has prepared 75 schemes and we are circulating them to agro-industries corporation for further action.

श्री कृष्ण भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ जैसे सरकार की नीति बन गयी है कि छोटी कारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं बनेगी तथा प्रायरेटरी सेक्टर से भी नहीं रहेंगी, उसी तरह क्या छोटे ट्रैक्टर भी पब्लिक सेक्टर में जन्दी नहीं बनने वाले हैं, या उसके लिये भी वही कहेंगे कि वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं बन सकेंगे ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहाँ तक ट्रैक्टर का सवाल है मेरा ख्याल है माननीय सदस्य को भाखूम होगा कि एच० एम० टी० ने ट्रैक्टर बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित किया है। अभी उसमें प्रसेम्बलेज का काम शुरू किया है। बाद में बनेंगे ट्रैक्टर।

श्री कृष्ण भूषण : कब से बनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये बन जायेंगे।

Shortage of Raw Materials in Industries in Bihar

*966 **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that many industries in Bihar are facing closure because of short supply of raw materials,

(b) whether some States, like Assam and Madhya Pradesh have banned the movement of raw materials resulting in acute shortage in Bihar, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) There is a general shortage of steel and certain other industrial raw materials which has affected industrial production throughout the country.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार एक तो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पिछड़ा हुआ है ही, तो कितने उद्योग ऐसे हैं जो कच्चा माल न मिलने के कारण प्रायः बन्द हो गये हैं ? और बिहार में कितने उद्योग चल रहे हैं जिनको सामान की कमी के कारण खतरा पैदा हो गया है ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि इस्पात और अन्य साधनों के अभाव में छोटे उद्योगों को नान-कोकिंग कोल का दाम बढ़ जाने के कारण तथा बंगनो की कमी के कारण सामान नहीं पहुँच पाता है जिसके चलते हुए वह कारखाने खतरे में पड़े हुए हैं। तो मैं सरकार से जानना

चाहता हूँ कि जो उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं उन उद्योगों को सामान की कमी की पूर्ति के लिये सरकार कौन से उपाय करने जा रही है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उद्योगों को कच्चा माल न मिलने के कारण और कच्चे माल का दुरुपयोग होने के कारण उद्योगों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने कई बातें एक साथ पूछी हैं। जहाँ तक कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण उद्योग धन्धों के बन्द होने का सवाल है, बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार यह बात सही नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि कच्चे माल की कमी है और इसकी वजह से न केवल बिहार में बल्कि दूसरे सूबों में भी उद्योगों के उत्पादन में कमी आई है और सरकार इस बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि यहाँ से कच्चा माल अधिक मिल सके और उद्योगों की दिया जाय। जहाँ तक इम्पात या दूसरे माल का सवाल है जो इंजीनियरिंग या दूसरी इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में काम आते हैं, उनको विदेशों से मंगा कर उद्योगों को दिया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने वितरण के सम्बन्ध में कही। हम बिहार सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करेंगे कि वह वितरण के सम्बन्ध में सुधार लाने की कोशिश करे।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैंने इसके साथ एक सवाल और रक्खा था। मैं पुनः उसको दोहराता हूँ। क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि नान-कोकिंग कोल के मूल्य में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण और बैगनों की कमी के कारण सामान नहीं पहुँचता है ? इस कारण और कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार इस कमी की पूर्ति करने के लिये जल्द से जल्द

कोई कार्रवाई करना चाहती है ? दूसरी बात यह.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल का जवाब देने दीजिये।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : फिर आप कहेंगे कि तुम्हारे दो सवाल पूरे हो गये और आप सवाल करने का अधिकार तुमको नहीं है। तब फिर मैं क्या करूँगा ? इसलिये एक प्रश्न में ही दो तीन प्रश्न पूछने आवश्यक हो जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से आप एक सवाल में दस सवाल कर देंगे तो मुश्किल हो जायेगी।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जो उद्योग धन्धे कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण बन्द हो गये हैं या बन्द होने की स्थिति में हैं उनको जल्द से जल्द कच्चा माल मिले, इसके लिए सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करने जा रही है या नहीं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने अभी बतलाया कि जहाँ तक अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कच्चे माल की कमी का सवाल है, हम लोग इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उद्योगों को और कच्चा माल मिल सके। जो कच्चा माल इस देश में नहीं मिलता, जैसे इस्पात, उसको हम बाहर से मंगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि वह उद्योगों को मिल सके। लेकिन बिहार सरकार से जो सूचना मिली है उसके अनुसार यह बात नहीं है कि बिहार का कोई उद्योग कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण बन्द हो गया है। उत्पादन में कमी जरूर हुई है। हम इसके लिये कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कच्चा माल मिले।

जहाँ तक बैगनों का सवाल है, यह तो रेलवे मंत्रालय ही बतला सकता है कि बैगनों की कमी की वजह से कच्चा माल पहुँचने में दिक्कत हो रही है या नहीं। अगर हो रही है

तो इसके बारे में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये।

Payment of pay and Allowances to Temporary Government Employees who participated in 1968 Strike

*967 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken regarding payment of pay and allowances to those temporary Central Government employees who participated during 1968 strike in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court

(b) if not, the reason for this abnormal delay,

(c) whether there is a growing discontent among the Central Government employees over this abnormal delay in taking a final decision, and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House

Statement

It is presumed that the Member is referring to the Judgment of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No 1706(N) of 1971 dated the 18th February, 1972. If so, the action already taken in pursuance of that judgment and the further action proposed to be taken were indicated in the replies given in this House to Unstarred Question No 2623 and Starred Question No 776 by the same Member, on the 12th April 1972 and the 10th May, 1972, respectively.

The relevant Rule of the Central Civil Service (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965 which was discussed in the Supreme Court judgment, applies, besides the employees who went on strike to other temporary employees also. The cases of the temporary employees who went on strike in 1968 and

were later on reinstated cannot, therefore, be dealt with in isolation. The matter was also raised by the Staff Side at the last meeting of the National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery, held on the 24th March, 1972. The implications of the Supreme Court Judgment in relation to all temporary employees are being examined also taking into account the discussions held in the National Council meeting. As the House would appreciate, this is a matter which would require very careful examination before a final decision is taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE May I draw your kind attention to the statement? It says

"It is presumed that the Member is referring to the Judgment of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No 1706(N) of 1971 dated the 18th February, 1972. If so, the action already taken in pursuance of that judgment and the further action proposed to be taken were indicated in the replies given to this House to Unstarred Question No 2623 and Starred Question No 776 by the same member etc."

In reply to part (b), he could have said, please discuss with me in the lobby.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA Read the next para also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Yes It says,

"The implications of the judgment in relation to all temporary employees are being examined, also taking into account the discussions held in the National Council meeting. As the House would appreciate, this is a matter which would require very careful consideration before a final decision is taken."

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब जो कुछ आप पढ़ना चाहते हैं उसको साफ करवा लीजिये। आप तो स्टेटमेंट पढ़ते लगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE My question is this. 50,000 employees, who were temporary and who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike were reinstated after the return of the Prime Minister from Latin

America at her instance. But the temporary employees were not paid pay and allowances. Then a particular temporary employee went to court. I have raised this question at least thrice. He won the case in High Court. Against the judgment of the Kerala High Court, the government went in appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also came to the rescue of the employee. Government have not applied this judgment in the case of other employees. Even in the case of the Kerala employees this has not been implemented. When the permanent employees were paid their pay and allowances for the period of suspension, why should the temporary employees also not be paid the pay and allowance on the basis of the Supreme Court judgment? How long will the government take to decide on this issue?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not correct to say that this judgment was applied only with respect to one person. There were a large number of other similar cases pending which were also similarly disposed of and more than 100 persons have been benefited by this judgment. As regards the Supreme Court judgment which the hon. Member referred to the question has been raised in this House, it was also raised by the staff side at the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery. This matter needs consideration from various angles and that is delaying the decision. This cannot be considered in isolation. If we examine the implications of the judgment, it covers not only those who participated in the 1968 strike but also other people whose services were terminated not for taking part in strike due to other circumstances. So, all these aspects of this question are being considered and the government will take an early decision in the matter.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : This was the only occasion when 56,000 workers were reinstated by the Prime Minister and the service of not a single employee remained terminated. In this case, on the basis of an individual decision in the High Court or the Supreme Court a person is reinstated. My question is why it cannot be applied to other cases. When the Prime Minister returned from her Latin American tour, she reinstated all the government employees who were permanent and who were in suspension because of their participation in the strike

This decision for reinstatement was taken by the government on the specific demand made by the representatives of the employees to the Prime Minister and it was as a special case that they were all reinstated. The same principle should be applied in this case also. It cannot be mixed up with other things.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Supreme Court judgment struck down the discharge because one time the month's salary was not paid at the discharge notice was given. It was a technical point on which the judgment was given. But if this judgment is accepted in toto, it would have very wide repercussions which go beyond the 1968 strike. That is why we have to see in what manner and to what extent this judgment should be given effect to.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : What is that implication?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I mentioned one implication that it affects persons who were not implicated in the strike but whose services were discharged for valid reasons by the government.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : May I know whether the 1968 strike was sponsored by the CPI or the Staff Councils have done it?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta. He may answer this question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will do it outside in the lobby. I don't want to take the time of the House.

What is the total number of such temporary employees who were discharged for this participation in the 1968 strike and who were subsequently reinstated? Secondly, how is it that such cases stand on the same footing as cases of other temporary employees who may be discharged in some other connection and who were not reinstated subsequently? Surely, when the government sought to reinstate them, there is no reason why their pay and allowances should be forfeited. How are the two on the same footing?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The two are not in the same footing in the sense the hon. Member said. But if we accept

the judgment into, why do we not implement in other cases also? (Interruption)

SHRI S M BANERJEE Why do you keep the employees hanging? (Interruption)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA There is no question of keeping the employees hanging. All possible concessions have been given to the persons who were implicated in the strike. Government have been most solicitous in the matter. (Interruption) I refuse to accept the hon. Member as the sole representative looking after the welfare of the government employees. Government is as much solicitous as the hon. Member or anybody else in the House is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA The question is about reduction of pay and allowances. I want to know whether their subsequent re-instatement on appeal to the Prime Minister has been taken as a fresh appointment. If not, why should they forfeit their pay and allowances for that period if they have been reinstated?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA The decision was taken that in some cases the period of absence will be taken as *dies non*. That means they would not count those days for certain purposes which were mentioned in the respective orders.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय बार-बार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले का हवाला दे रहे हैं। क्या सरकार के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि उन फैसले को अलग रख कर अपने तई सरकार यह निर्णय कर ले कि जो अस्थायी कर्मचारी उस समय हटाए गए थे और जो काम पर वापिस ले लिए गए हैं उन्हें वेतन और भत्ते की सुविधा दे दी जाएगी? अभी बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जब लैटिन अमरीकी देशों से आई थी तब उन्होंने उन्हें वापिस लेने का फैसला किया था। क्या सदन यह समझे कि प्रधान मंत्री अब यूरोप से जब वापिस आएंगी तब इस बारे में कोई समुचित निर्णय लिया जाएगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मजैगन फार एकशन है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल के पहले हिस्से का उत्तर दे दिया जाए। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को आप छोड़कर क्या स्वयं कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सकते हैं?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का पहला हिस्सा सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Direct-Dial Link of U P cities with
Gorakhpur and Allahabad

*968. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme to connect various important cities of Uttar Pradesh with Gorakhpur and Allahabad through direct dialling, and

(b) if so, the names of such cities?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :
(क) जी हा।

(ख) 1973 के शुरू में इलाहाबाद का कानपुर के ट्रक आटो एक्सचेंज से सम्बन्ध जोड़ने की योजना है। इससे इलाहाबाद से कानपुर, लखनऊ बाराणसी (और पटना के लिए भी) सीधी ट्रक डायलिंग (एस० टी० डी०) की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी।

गोरखपुर में इस समय एक मैन्युअल एक्सचेंज है। इसकी जगह आटो एक्सचेंज लगाने की योजना है। आशा है कि यह 1976-77 में चालू कर दिया जाएगा। इसके आटो बनाए जाने के बाद ही गोरखपुर से एस० टी० डी० की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

लखनऊ और आगरा में दो और ट्रक आटो एक्सचेंज लगाने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं। आशा है कि ये 1976-77 तक तैयार हो जाएंगे। गोरखपुर और बरेली के आटो बनाए जाने के बाद उनका लखनऊ ट्रक आटो एक्सचेंज से सम्बन्ध जोड़ने का भी अलीगढ़ के

आटो बनाए जाने के बाब उसका और मध्य प्रदेश में खालियर का आगरा के ट्रंक आटो एक्सचेंज से सम्बन्ध जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है। इससे गोरखपुर और इलाहबाद से उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा, अलीगढ़, बरेली, कानपुर, लखनऊ और वाराणसी के साथ-साथ बिहार में पटना और मध्य प्रदेश में खालियर तक के लिए एस० टी० डी० सेवा की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : इस कार्यक्रम के लिए संचार मंत्री जी हार्दिक बधाई के पात्र हैं। उन्होंने पूर्वांचल के उस पिछड़े हुए इलाके की ओर ध्यान दिया। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह आशा करता हूँ और आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डायल सिस्टम का कानपुर, इलाहबाद, वाराणसी, आगरा, मेरठ आदि का गाजियाबाद के साथ कब तक आप सम्बन्ध जोड़ देंगे ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : जहाँ तक इलाहबाद, कानपुर, आगरा आदि का ताल्लुक है इस चीज को मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में पढ़ दिया है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो गाजियाबाद का जिक्र किया है, उसके बारे में अभी कुछ कहना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आटो एक्सचेंज कब तक खुल जाएगा और इसके लिए जमीन कब ली गई थी। गोरखपुर में आप कब तक इस काम को चालू करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : गोरखपुर के आटो एक्सचेंज के बारे में बताया जा चुका है कि 1976-77 तक वहाँ पर एक्सचेंज काम करने लग जाएगा।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत बार हाउस को आश्वासन दिया है कि कलकत्ता को एस० टी० डी० के साथ जल्दी जोड़ा जाएगा। मालूम होता है कि 1973 तक यह

काम नहीं हो पाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तब तक यह हो जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में था। कलकत्ता के बारे में आप अलहदा कर लेना।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No reply' Sir ? I put the question in Hindi. If the Minister does not understand Hindi, I will put the question in English.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप हिन्दी बोलते हैं तो उसको समझना जरा मुश्किल होता है।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : उत्तर प्रदेश के कई शहरों का नाम लिया गया है जहाँ पर डायरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम होने वाला है। मध्य प्रदेश के केवल खालियर शहर का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी को आप इससे कनेक्ट करना चाहते हैं या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं स्वागत करता हूँ कि डायरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम चालू हो रहा है। क्या कोई ऐसी योजना भी मंत्री महोदय बना रहे हैं कि छः मिनट से ज्यादा लोग बात ही न कर सकें ? जिनके यहाँ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होती है खास कर एम पीज के यहाँ वहाँ सारी तनख्वाह उनकी उम्र में बनी जाती है। इस मामले में छः मिनट के बाद अगर यह अपने आप बन्द न हो सके तो कम से कम वाणिज्य ही हो जाया करे। क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है या नहीं ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : जहाँ तक एस० टी० डी० वारिंग का सवाल है उसका दिल्ली में तो हम इंतजाम कर रहे हैं कि एस० टी० डी० हो ही नहीं पावे। जहाँ तक छः मिनट के बाद अपने आप कटने वाली बात है, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

श्री पीलू मोदी : छ मिनट क्या, एक मिनट और आध मिनट के बाद कट जाता है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : सारी दुनिया में व्यवस्था है कि तीन मिनट के बाद आटोमैटिकली डिस्कनेक्ट हो जाता है।

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI : I want to put one question Sir

MR SPFAKFR : No, please Shri R R Singh Deo—absent Shri M. M. Joseph—absent Shri Pampam Gowda

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI : I want to know when direct dialling will be introduced between Delhi and Madras

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Before 1976 elections

Backward areas in Mysore

*971 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of villages in the State of Mysore, included in the backward area list of Planning Commission prepared by the Officers, is a correct analysis of the situation, and

(b) if so, whether Government would examine the situation in consultation with the respective Members of Parliament from Mysore State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The State Government has identified Bidar District as a backward area in the State. The State Governments are competent to identify their backward areas and to take measures for their improvement. They have also got adequate administrative arrangements for the purpose. The Planning Commission which obtained information from the various States, including Mysore regarding backward areas in each of the States, did not, therefore, have to take up

an examination as to the correctness of the lists prepared by the State Governments. To ensure that the State Governments took all the relevant factors into account in identifying their backward areas and also in order to have uniform standards in this regard all over the country, the Planning Commission indicated to the State Governments a set of fifteen indices (*Appendix*) to be followed by them. The question as to whether in the view of the Planning Commission the selection of Bidar District as backward area by the Government of Mysore has been done correctly does not arise.

(b) Government will appreciate and examine any suggestions that hon. Members of Parliament may make for the inclusion of other areas on the basis of the indices mentioned in Appendix attached to this statement.

(Appendix)

Indicators of development

- (i) Total population and density of population
- (ii) Number of workers engaged in agriculture including agricultural labourers as percentage of total worker
- (iii) Cultivable area* per agricultural workers
- (iv) Net area sown per agricultural worker
- (v) Percentage of gross irrigated area to net sown areas
- (vi) Percentage of area sown more than once to net sown area.
- (vii) Per capita (Rural population) gross value of agricultural output

* Includes net area sown, current fallows, fallow land other than current fallows, culturable waste miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown

- (viii) Establishments (manufacturing and repair) using electricity
- Total
 - Household
 - Non household
- (ix) Number of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories
- (x) Mileage of surfaced roads
- per 1000 sq miles
 - per lakh of population
- (xi) Number of commercial vehicles registered in a district
- (xii) Percentage of literate population
- Men,
 - Women
- (xiii) Percentage of school-going children—
- Boys,
 - Girls
- In age group of (a) 6-11 years, and (b) 11-14 years
- (xiv) Number of seats per million population for technical training
- Craftsmen,
 - Diploma level
- (xv) Hospital beds per lakh of population

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA What concrete steps the Government propose to improve the backward areas ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA As I have stated on the floor of the House on many occasions, several schemes have been taken up to improve these backward areas. The Wanchoo Committee and the Pande Committee were appointed to go into these aspects and on their recommendations, the National Development Council has taken some decisions and on the basis of those decisions, states have identified several

Districts as industrially backward districts which are entitled to concessional finance and there are some industrially backward districts which are entitled, along with the concessional finance to a 10% direct subsidy on the basis of investments. Besides these, several schemes are taken up for the improvement of the backward areas.

SHRI B V NAIK I want to know whether particularly in the case of Mysore the Planning Minister has considered the case of the specially recommended district of North Kanara for industrial development ?

MR SPEAKER Here it is only about the number of village ,

SHRI B V NAIK The hon Minister told us about industrial development. I want to know only this. Will the case of the district of North Kanara which was recommended by the State Government and the Ministry of Industrial Development, considered by the Minister of Planning ?

MR SPEAKER I am sorry I cannot allow this question.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH May I know on what basis these areas were identified as backward areas ? Is it done purely on the recommendation of the State Governments ? Or, may I know whether the Planning Commission has got any separate agency to assess as to which are the backward areas ? What is the criteria ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA The Planning Commission has suggested a set of criteria. It is attached to the statement which I have placed already. On the basis of such criteria, State Governments are asked to identify as to which are the backward areas in their States. If there is any complaint from any hon Member, we will take it up with the State Government.

MR SPEAKER Question No 972—
Shri G Y Krishnan—absent. He is always absent. His name is there every day and he is absent. Shri Jagannath Mi ra—absent. Shri R. K. Sinha—absent. Shri N C Parashar—question No. 974.

Boundry commission for Punjab Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

*974 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint a Boundry Commission to resolve the boundry disputes between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Commission would be set up and if not, the steps proposed to resolve this dispute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) In the Press Communique issued on the 29th January, 1970, the Government had announced their intention to appoint the Commission. As the terms of reference of the Commission, which are to be settled in consultation with the State Governments concerned, have not yet been formulated it is not possible to indicate any time limit for the setting up of the Commission

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR In the absence of the agreement among the Chief Ministers, the people of the border areas of the three States are suffering, especially the people of Abohar and Fazilka

MR SPEAKER Punjab has suffered

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Himachal is also suffering Has the Government any other solution in view if the Chief Ministers do not agree on the terms of reference of this Boundry Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) While talks are going on I do not presume that those talks will not be successful

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR I have got the date here as 29-1-1970 when the Boundry Commission was proposed Since two years have already

elapsed, my I know how long the hon-Minister would like to wait for this settlement between the Chief Ministers ?

SHRI K C PANT Sir, in between there have been instances of importance and it has not been found possible for the Chief Ministers in the midst of their various engagements to attend to this There was the election to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies All that has to be taken into account There is new Chief Minister in Punjab and old Chief Minister with new Assembly in Haryana.

श्री भद्रस विहारो वाजपेयी मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, क्या उसका अर्थ यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में पहले जो निर्णय किया गया था, उस पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है और अगर तीनों मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कोई नया फैसला किया, तो पुराने फैसले को एक तरह रख कर नये फैसले को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त पुराने निर्णय पर कोई पुनर्विचार नहीं हो रहा है। जैसा कि उत्तर में कहा गया है, टर्मज् आफ रेफरेस के बारे में उनसे बात हो रही है। पुराना निर्णय जहा था, वही है।

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA In view of the fact that there are Congress Governments in the three States and the work of the Home Ministry has become much easier, may I know from the Minister if it is possible to use the good offices of the Prime Minister to solve this issue at an early date ?

MR SPEAKER This is not a question. This is a suggestion for action —I am just trying to find out if there is some Member from Haryana who may be interested

AN HON MEMBER There is a gentleman from Haryana

श्री मनोहरा गोबरा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चडीगढ़ के मामले में जो पांच साल का झर्सा मुकदर किया गया था, क्या उसी अर्से के बीच सारा फैसला हो जायेगा या नहीं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त कोशिश तो यही हो रही है कि फैसला जल्दी से जल्दी हो।

Instructions allegedly given to state Government regarding Influx of Bihar Muslims

*975 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government had issued any instructions to the State Governments in regard to the possibilities of an influx of Bihar Muslims from Bangladesh, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, SHRI F H MOHSIN (a) and (b) The State Governments concerned and other border authorities have been instructed to prevent the entry into the country of persons who do not possess valid travel documents. Appropriate arrangements in this behalf have been and made. All concerned authorities on the border are fully vigilant.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Sir, notwithstanding the fact that the Central Government has already instructed the State Governments bordering Bangladesh to have strong vigilance along the coast of this border, still, there are reports that some persons are coming without any valid documents. I want to know whether the Government of India is in a position to state as to how many cases of such persons are detected, that is, those who have crossed the border without valid documents.

SHRI F H MOHSIN Sir from the figures given by the State Governments, it is seen, in all, 1962 people have been apprehended and they have been kept in different camps. Some are in judicial custody. Many of them who wanted to cross the border have been stopped by our people.

MR SPEAKER Question No 976 Shri Rana Bahadur Singh - absent Question No 977 - Shri Bibhuti Mishra

Doing away with Special Privileges of I.C.S Officers

*977 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry of State for Home Affairs had stated in Hyderabad on 23rd April, 1972, that the Government are contemplating to bring a Constitution (Amendment) Bill in the current session to do away with the special protection guaranteed to the I.C.S Officers in the constitution, and

(b) if so, by what time Government propose to bring this Bill before the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI) RAMNIWAS MIRDHA (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Notice of intention to move for leave to introduce the Bill during the current session of Lok Sabha has given to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक समझ के इस सत्र में पेश करने जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उस विधेयक को इसी सत्र में पास कराने की सोच रही है या अगले सत्र में।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मैंने निवेदन किया है कि सरकार इसी सत्र में यह विधेयक सदन के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करना चाहती है। यह सदन के हाथ में है कि वह उसको कब पास करे और कितनी जल्दी पास करे। हम चाहते हैं कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी पास हो जाये।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जब सरकार चाहती है कि यह विधेयक इसी सत्र में पास हो जाये, तो क्या वह इस बात के लिए कटिबद्ध है कि यह विधेयक 31 मई से पहले, जब तक कि यह सत्र चल रहा है, इस सदन में रख दिया जाये और पास कर दिया जाये?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि इस विधेयक को सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा और हम चाहते हैं कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी पास हो जाये।

Foreign Shares in I T. I.

*980 SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether some foreign companies are holding shares in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited,

(b) if so, the names of those Companies and the amount of share they are holding, and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise these shares?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes.

(b) The names of the foreign companies and the value of shares held by them in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd are

(i) Automatic Telephone Rs. 17,30,500
& Electric Company,
United Kingdom

(ii) International Standard Electric Corporation Rs 63,47,800
United States
of America

(c) The matter pertaining to the future of these shares is under Government's consideration.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Considering the fact that the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Belgium which has got a share in the ITI is a Belgium subsidiary of the ITI about which there was a lot of scandal regarding its involvement in the CIA, will Government consider speedily the question of nationalising the shares of these companies?

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA The BTM has no shares in the company, as I said there is another company which is again a subsidiary of the ITI which has shares in

the ITI Bangalore. Government are actively considering the matter

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA The BTM has got shares according to the hon Minister's answer.

MR SPEAKER Now, the Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recommissioning of Tarapur Atomic Plant

*963 SHRI C JANARDHANAN
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Unit I of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station which was shut down in August last has resumed operation

(b) if so, the quantity of power generated by the Unit at present

(c) how long it will take to reach the full rated capacity of power generation by Unit I, and

(d) When Unit II of the Station is expected to resume operation?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Unit I of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has resumed operation from April 27, 1972

(b) The Unit is, at present generating 3.5 million kwh per day

(c) Power generation at the full rated capacity is intended to be reached after the monsoon

(d) Unit II of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is expected to resume operation in September 1972

Setting up of Indo-Bulgarian Joint Ventures

*969. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Indo-Bulgarian trade talks were recently held in New Delhi and if so, the salient features thereof,

(b) whether there are proposals to set up joint ventures by India and Bulgaria, and

(c) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) (a) to (c) A Bulgarian Delegation headed by H F Eng Jordan Tzvetanov First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Machine Building, People's Republic of Bulgaria Visited India from 22nd to 29th April, 1972 to explore possibilities of furtherance of economic cooperation between India and Bulgaria. The delegation had discussions with the Minister of Industrial Development and officials of the Ministries of Industrial Development, Petroleum and Chemicals, Defence Production, Foreign Trade and Planning Commission.

At the Meeting with the Minister of Industrial Development the need for mutual assistance and cooperation in the field of economic development was emphasised. Possibilities for setting up projects in India and in third countries and matters connected with the purchase of machinery and equipment by either country from the other and problems of industrial cooperation were in a general way covered in the discussions held in the Ministry of Industrial Development. It was agreed to exchange technical data etc. In certain fields where the two countries had developed capacities and capabilities with a view to exploring possibilities of cooperation in the industrial and trade fields. The talks were of an exploratory nature and no final decision or commitments, beyond the exchange of information etc., were taken or made by either side.

Manufacture of TV Sets

*970 SHRI M M JOSEPH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 665 on the 3rd May, 1972 regarding increase in the manufacture of Television Sets and State

(a) Whether some more units have been

set up in the country for manufacturing Television sets,

(b) if so, the names of the places where these have been set up, and

(c) the number of Television sets manufactured in the country during the year 1971-72 and approximate demand during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) and (b) Four units are already in production. None of the new units whose proposals were approved recently, have gone into production, though a few have made prototypes and pilot plant models which are under test.

(c) 17244 TV Sets were manufactured in 1971-72. The demand for the only TV Station at Delhi was also of the same order.

Working of Plastic Factories

*972 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether due to the shortage of suitable manufacturing machinery, difficulties are being experienced by the Plastic Factories in India,

(b) if so, the number of Plastic Factories which are working without any difficulty, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) (a), Government have not received any representations from the existing plastic processing manufacturers about the difficulties being faced by them due to non availability of suitable manufacturing machinery.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

AIR Delhi Suppressing Congress (N) News

*973, SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA
SHRI R.K. SINHA,

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been reported that the Delhi Station of All India Radio is suppressing the news advanced by Congress (N) ,

(b) whether the Election Manifesto of Congress (N) in the recent Delhi elections given on 19th February, 1972 was relayed on 21st February, 1972 while the Election Manifesto of other Parties notably the Jan Sangh, was relayed on the same day,

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination , and

(d) the main features of steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) No, Sir

(b) The Election Manifesto of Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee was received too late for inclusion in the Pradeshik Samachar on the 19th February, 1972 but was covered in T.V News on the same day. Due to an error of editorial judgement, the manifesto was committed from the news bulletins broadcast on 20.2.72, but it was covered fully on 21.2.72

(c) and (d) There is no discrimination and hence no action is called for

Weather broadcast and warning over AIR Against Destructive Natural Phenomenon

*976 SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether every year during March, April and May, lot of destruction and damage to property and standing crops and loss of life caused by thunderstorms, hailstorms, tornadoes and other Phenomenon in the Central Parts of the country , and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government regarding the weather forecast and warnings through AIR or publication so that precautions might be taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) Some damage is caused to property and crops in the months of March, April and May by thunder storms, hailstorms etc. the frequency of which is not high.

(b) Meteorological offices all over the country transmit information and warnings direct to All India Radio and to newspapers and news agencies. These warnings are promptly broadcast by the All India Radio. During emergencies like cyclones and floods, special weather forecast and warnings are also broadcast by All India Radio in addition to normal bulletins

Withdrawal of C R P from Assam

*978 SHRI M S SIVASAMY
SHRI NIHAR I ASKAR

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State

(a) whether Assam Government have approached the Centre to withdraw all the three Central Reserve Police battalions from the State ,

(b) if so the main points thereof and reasons for the same , and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) to (c) Government of Assam have stated that they are now in a position to return a part of the force following interim agreement with the Nagaland Government

Afro-Asian International Film Festival in Tashkent

*979 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Afro-Asian International Film Festival, one of the biggest, will be opened in Tashkent in May this year with the motto "For peace, social progress and freedom of people" ,

(b) whether each participating country is allowed to exhibit one full length feature film and a short film; and

(c) whether India is participating in the said festival and if so, the title or names of the two films and their producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each country may enter one full length feature film and a Programme of short films.

(c) India is participating in this festival. The titles of the films and their producers' names are:

Feature Film:

"Reshma Aur Shera"—Produced by Shri Sunil Dutt.

Short Films:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Creations in Metal) | |
| 2. A Village Smiles.) | Produced by |
| 3. Amrit a Sher-Gil.) | Films Divi- |
| 4. Ahmad Jaan Tira-) | sion. |
| kwa.) | |
| 5. Chaos.) | |
| 6. Great Sports.) | |
| 7. Rhythm of Kerala) | |
| 8. Refugees 1971) | |
| 9. For Freedom For) | |
| Democracy) | |
| 10. Nine Months to— | Produced by |
| Freedom. | Shri S. Sukh- |
| | dev. |

Report on opening of Mini Super Bazars in rural areas

7182. **SHRI MARTAND SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group set up by Government to examine the opening of Mini Super Bazars in the rural areas has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features regarding the recommendations which have been accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The main recommendation of the working Group envisaged setting up of about 200 miniature super bazars in selected taluka towers in about 100 agriculturally prosperous districts, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, beginning with 10 centres during the first year. The miniature super bazars were to be set by consumer co-operatives with financial assistance in the form of share capital, loans and managerial subsidies. It was recommended by the Working Group that an outlay of Rs. 2.10 crores should be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the entire scheme, which would be in the Centrally sponsored sector. Government examined the recommendation but felt that a purely departmental programme on the lines recommended by the working Group would not meet the requirements of the situation.

Setting up of small industries for manufacture of Tape Recorders in Indore and Dewas

7183. **SHRI MARTAND SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale industrial units for the manufacture of tape recorders with out any foreign collaboration has been set up in Indore and Dewas in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features and the manufacturing capacity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Three small scale units have been approved for manufacture of Tape Recorders without foreign collaboration in M.P. These are as follows:

Capacity approved

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. M/s. Radio Corner, | 1800 Nos. |
| 29, Maharani Road, Indore | |
| 2. M/s. M.K. Electronics & Electricals, | 1500 Nos. |
| 56, Tukoganj Path, Dewas-M.P. | |
| 3. M/s. Lal Radios, | 3000 Nos. |
| 12, Jail Road, Indore, | |

These units will be operating on assembly operation basis with indigenous know-how.

25 Per cent of total outlay spent by AIR

7184. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state,

(a) whether only 25 percent of the total outlay for the expansion scheme for the All India Radio could be spent so far, and by the end of this Plan period the total money allocations can not be spent,

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow rate of utilisation of the plan money

(c) whether nearly 19 schemes which were included in the Plan as 'deserving high priority' were shelved, and

(d) if so, the names of these schemes and the places where they were envisaged to be set up and reasons for abandoning them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) and (b) It is true that about 25% of the total outlay provided in the Fourth Plan has been spent so far. The slow progress is mainly due to the long gestation period required by broadcasting projects on account of the time taken in acquisition of land, preparation of designs, execution of civil works and receipt of long-delivery equipment. However, in most of the cases, the preliminaries are now over, and the progress in the remaining period of the Plan will be more rapid.

(c) and (d) All these schemes are not being abandoned. Some of them are being deferred to accommodate new schemes de-

serving higher priority, but even in such cases preliminary action to acquire sites etc is being initiated during the current Plan. In other cases, the schemes are being replaced by new schemes to provide better coverage to the areas targetted for. A list of these schemes, indicating the position in regard to each scheme, is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, see No LT-3036/72*]

Non-Utilisation of Amount Allocated for Construction of Atomic Plants during the Fourth Plan

7185 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a big lag in utilisation of planned money during Fourth Plan for setting up of new atomic plants and completion of the existing plants which are under construction?

(b) if so, the total allocations made for this purpose during Fourth Plan and

(c) the plant wise break up of the above figures and the shortfall in utilisation of the money and the reasons for the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to Atomic Power Plants and related facilities. A statement indicating the original allocation for these plants in the Fourth Plan, the outlay during the first three years of the Plan and the estimated outlay in 1972-73 is attached.

Statement

Project/Scheme	Original allocation in the Fourth Plan	Expenditure in the first three years of the plan viz 1969 to 1972	Estimated outlay during 1972-73
(Figures in Rs lakhs)			
Power Sector			
1 Tarapur Atomic Power Station	506 00	741 00	6 96
2 Rajasthan Atomic Power Station I	768 00	1929 00	178 52
3, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station II	5196 00	3040 00	855 28
4 Madras Atomic Power Station I	5252 00	1257 00	1598 63
5 Madras Atomic Power Station II	40 00	149 00	498 52
6 New Station (Allocation made only in April 70)	1500 00	—	5 00
7 Miscellaneous and auxiliary facilities	238 00	55.04	63 07
Total for Power Sector	13500 00	7171 04	3205 98
Industrial plants to support the power programme			
(a) Nuclear Fuel Plants	1351 00	801.41	218 10
(b) Heavy Water Plants	3170 00	1700 52	1580 00
(c) Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plants	764 00	402.43	154 00
Total	5285 00	2904 36	1952 10

Applications from Scientists for setting up Industries

8186 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received applications from Scientists for setting up industries and

(b) if so, the nature of industries proposed to be set up by them and the help Government propose to give to them by way of working capital, know-how and feasibility reports etc ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b) Government has been receiving applications from time to time, from scientists and techno entrepreneurs for setting up industries under the purview of the Industries Act, 1951. All such applications are considered sympathetically, on the merits of each case. Scientists and techno-entrepreneurs have also shown interest in setting up small scale industries. The

interest expressed by scientists is varied and extends over many industries including the field of electronics. In the organised sector, such applicants are entitled to assistance normally given to middle sector entrepreneurs. In the small-scale sector, techno-entrepreneurs are given special facilities.

Post Offices in Kerala in Rented Buildings

7187 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Post Offices in Kerala running in rented buildings and the total amount paid as rent for them during 1971-72, and

(b) number of new office buildings proposed to be built for Post Offices in Kerala during 1972-73 and its estimated expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) 993, Rs 116661/-

(b) 17, Rs 57,98,770/-.

Indian Telephone and Telecommunication System

7188 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether government noticed the reports in the 'Blitz' dated the 29th April regarding the control of the International Telegraph and Telephone Corporation of America on a substantial part of India's Telephone and Telecommunication system,

(b) if so, the extent to which they have got contro and participation on our Telephone and Tele-communication system, and

(c) measure taken to reduce their influence ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI H N BAHUGUNA (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The International Standard Electric Corporation of New York, which is a subsidiary company of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, owns shares to the extent of Rs 63,47,800 out of the total paid-up capital of Rs 5 Crores of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore. Besides, the International Standard Electric Corporation is also having its nominee on the Board of Directors of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited. The Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Antwerp, Belgium, which is a subsidiary of the International Standard Electric Corporation has collaborated with the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for establishing the manufacture of Pentaconta Crossbar Telephone equipment in India. This Company has supplied some Crossbar local and trunk exchanges to the Posts & Telegraphs Department. The extension of the collaboration agreement with Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company is likely to be formalised soon.

Production in the Minerals Division of the Indian Rare Earth at Quilon

7190 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware

that the production in the Minerals Division of the Indian Rare Earths at Quilon has been considerably affected by frequent labour struggle, and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the effective functioning of this Division ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, (MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) The production in the Minerals Division of the Indian Rare Earths Ltd at Quilon has not been affected by frequent labour trouble. In fact, production in 1971-72 was almost double that of 1970-71. However, the office staff were on strike from 28th October, 1971 to 19th January, 1972. This had no adverse effect on production.

(b) Does not arise

Number of posts of Editors for Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi

7191 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total number of posts of Editors existing for the "Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi" and the number out of those which are created and reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) There are 8 posts of Editor in the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi Unit in the Publications Division. Of these one is reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate.

Recruitment of Script Writers in A I R

7162 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the External Services Division of the All India Radio had conducted any written tests on the 9th December, 1971 for recruitment to the posts of Script Writers, in English,

(b) if so, the number of vacancies to be filled and whether the same have been filled up so far;

(c) if not, the reasons for this delay; and

(d) by when the posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two, these have not yet been filled up.

(c) and (d) The post was advertised in the fee scale of Rs 425-25-625. Since then, however, the fee scales have been revised and three new scales, namely Rs. 210-470, Rs. 325-575 and Rs. 350-800 have been prescribed in place of Rs. 425-625. Government are considering the scale which should be offered to the successful candidates.

Panel on Employment of Scientific and Technological Manpower set up by National Committee on Science and Technology

7193 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether National Committee on Science and Technology has set up a panel on employment of scientific and technological manpower to formulate concrete proposals in consultation with Planning Commission,

(b) if so, its composition, and

(c) when its report is expected?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) . (a) National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) has set up a Group on 'Education and Manpower' with a view to formulating a five-year Science and Technology Plan, in collaboration with the Planning Commission.

(b) The group consists of the following four NCST members :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Prof. C. N. R. Rao | Convenor. |
| 2. Dr. A. R. Kidwai | Member. |
| 3. Dr. R. Ramanna | Member |
| 4. Dr. B. D. Tilak | Member. |

The Planning Commission has nominated one of its Members and heads of three concerned Divisions to interact with the Group.

(c) The Planning Commission has set up a Steering Group on 'Employment and Manpower' a Task Force on 'Education and Employment' and six Working Groups for different categories of manpower, for assessing, *inter alia*, requirements for the Fifth Plan Period. The NCST Group will work in close collaboration with the Planning Commission Groups and whose work is expected to be finalized by the end of this year and their report submitted by April 1973.

Committees on Problems of P & T

7194. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state .

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up Committees to study the various problems relating to the working of Posts and Telegraphs, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes.

(b) Two Committees, namely, one to examine the demand and supply of telecommunication equipment in the country and suggest ways and means to overcome the deficiencies and recommend a perspective plan expanding telecommunication equipment manufacturing capacity in the country and the other to undertake a comprehensive review of the position prevailing in various Research & Development organisations under the Ministry of Communications and to recommend steps for widening the scope of research in those organisations

so as to ensure that they keep pace with the latest developments in technology in this field, have already been set up. The terms of reference of these Committees are given in the statement attached.

Another proposal is under consideration to study the present procedure for handling of registered articles in post offices and RMS offices, the procedure for exchange of mails particularly at the junction stations in the RMS, the procedure for handling of second class mails in RMS offices and sections, and to examine whether parcel postage rates in respect of inland parcels may be prescribed on zonal basis etc.

Statement

1 The terms of reference of the Committee set up to examine the demand and supply of telecommunication equipment in the country are as follows —

- 1 To assess and forecast the likely demands for the types of telecommunication services in the country in the next two decades in the context of the economic social and political development of the country
- 2 To examine and forecast the likely availability of investible funds for meeting the demands for telecommunication services and the likely size of development plans in this field
- 3 To assess and forecast the indigenous requirements of various types of telecommunication equipment and allied stores in the light of 1 and 2 above
- 4 To review the production capabilities of the factories manufacturing telecommunication equipment in the country including telecommunication factories of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and to recommend the steps necessary for expanding the capacity of these undertakings
- 5 To study and forecast the scope of telecommunication equip-

ment and allied stores in the next two decades

- 6 To recommend a perspective plan for the period ending with the Sixth Five Year Plan for the expansion of existing factories and units and for setting up of new ones for manufacture of telecommunication equipment and allied stores to meet the indigenous and export requirements, including the optimum sizes for various units

II The terms of reference of the Committee set up to undertake a comprehensive review of the present position prevailing in the various research and developments organisation under the Ministry of communications are as follows —

1 To review the research and development work being done in the field of telecommunication by various organisations under the Ministry of Communications, viz the Telecommunication Research Centre of the P&T Department and its Telecommunication Workshops as well as the public sector undertakings under control and the Overseas Communications Services and take into account work in this field in other institutions and organisations in the country

2 To suggest measures whereby work in this field, being carried out by different organisations in the country, can be effectively co-ordinated

5 To suggest measures to expand the scope of research and development work in this field in the country and to accelerate its pace

4 To locate areas in which the research and developments effort is found to be lacking or inadequate and recommend and measure for making good the deficiencies.

5 To bring indigenous designs technology on par with those obtaining in advanced countries.

6 To suggest measures to enable the Telecommunication Research Centre of the P&T Department and other organisations mentioned above under the Ministry of

Communications to progressively undertake research and development work on par with similar work being done abroad

7 To recommend steps to build up supporting facilities commensurate with these objectives

8 To recommend financial support needed for the effective implementation of the above programmes

9 To suggest ways and means by which the transfer of design and development work to production can be expedited

10 To suggest appropriate administrative and personnel policies for efficient implementation of the Committee's recommendations

Competitive Examination for Recruitment to Central Information Service (Grade IV)

7195 SHRI Z M KAHANDOLF
Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) when the Union Public Service commission conducted the first open competitive examination for recruitment to Central Information Service (Grade IV),

(b) the total number of posts advertised and the total number of candidates selected for appointment from amongst the general candidates,

(c) The total number of Departmental candidates, if any appointed against these advertised posts, without competing for the said examination

(d) the criteria adopted for appointment of such departmental candidates, and

(e) whether the results of the above examination were declared and communicated to the competing candidates if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) The first direct recruitment to Grade IV of the Central Information Service, on the basis of written tests and interview, was made in 1964-65

(b) 171 posts were advertised by the Commission. The number was subsequently reduced to 70. The Commission recommended 68 candidates for appointment

(c) and (d) 101 officers were declared as departmental candidates, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, in accordance with the Central Information Service Rules and appointment to Grade IV of the Service on the recommendation of the Commission on the basis of assessment of the work of these officers reflected in their Confidential Reports, and interview, where considered necessary.

(e) In terms of the advertisement candidates selected by the Commission at their discretion appeared in a written test held in June/July 1964 and only those who attained in the written test a minimum standard of efficiency, prescribed by the Commission, were called for interview. On the basis of written tests, held on the 2nd and 3rd June, 1964, 334 candidates were assessed as suitable for being called for interview and they were interviewed by the Commission in August/September 1965. Candidates, other than those who, on the basis of their interview, had been recommended for appointment were informed by the Commission individually that they had not been selected. Offers of appointment to Grades of the Central Information Service were issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the persons selected and recommended by the Commission

Departmental of Examination of Kanungos in Delhi Administration

7196 SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Administration arranged a Departmental Kanungos Examination in January, 1965,

(b) if so, whether the Administration have appointed as regular Kanungos some of their departmental employees who qualified in the said examination but denied regular appointment to their other departmental employees who too had qualified in that examination, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The appointment etc of Kanungos are governed by the Delhi and Revenue Rules which came into force from

1st march, 1963 Previous to this the Punjab Land Revenue Rules were applicable. Thus there are two categories of Kanungos viz those who passed the Departmental Examination prescribed by the Punjab Rules and the other who received records regular training in survey and land at the training school and are called diplomate Kanungos. It was a practice in the past that officiating Kanungos of this office used to appear in the departmental examination conducted by the Directorate of Land Records Punjab/Haryana. One such instance was the departmental examination of 1965 for which the names of 17 officials were forwarded of whom 13 passed and two got compartment. It is correct that three of these successful candidates were appointed in a regular manner because they had begun to work as Kanungos in the years before the Delhi Land Revenue Rules came into force. Their seniority was fixed accordingly. However, the remaining officials were offered officiating appointments as and when the diplomate Kanungos were not available after 1963. Subsequently when the diplomate Kanungos as prescribed under the D I R Act, 1962, were available some of the junior most of non diplomate kanungos were reverted while the others were allowed to continue till the availability of diplomate kanungos. These reverted kanungos aggrieved by the reversion order filed a writ petition also in the High Court against the reversion order on the ground that as they had already passed the kanungos departmental examination held by the Director of Land Records, Punjab, they could not be obliged to receive training at the training school in order to be called diplomate Kanungos. The Delhi High Court vide judgment in C R No 268 of 1970 held that Punjab Examination was not the one prescribed by the Delhi Land Revenue Rules. The High Court also directed that these persons should be considered for being sent to training school so that they too could become diplomate kanungos within the requirement of the Delhi Land Revenue Rules. Such persons were considered for being sent for training school by a Selection Board constituted by the Delhi Administration under rule 258 of the Delhi Land Revenue Rules. Those who have been selected will be sent to receive this training in the next session.

**Complaint made by a Member of Parliament
RE Lawlessness by Police in Bihar**

7197 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a Member of Parliament has complained in writing to the Minister of State for Home Affairs against the lawlessness by police and Magistracy in Madhubani Sub Division of Bihar,

(b) whether the Minister had promised to take necessary action in the matter and

(c) if so, action taken so far thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) 1,008 persons were reported to have been arrested by the State Government in connection with the cases of forcible harvesting and looting of crops instituted in the months of November and December, 1971. Out of these about 50 to 60 persons have either surrendered or were arrested during the President's Rule in the last Assembly Election. Three cases were instituted against the CPI workers or supporters in which 43 persons are involved. Out of these 28 are on bail and 15 are absconding.

TV for entire Country

7198 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken steps to set up in Lachiwala Forest a Satellite Communication Earth Station to investigate possibilities of covering the entire country with Television Transmission from New Delhi, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) and (b) Satellite Communications Earth Station is being set up in Lachiwala Forest. This is intended to provide an international telecommunication link through the Satellite. It has no relation to the provision of a nationwide TV hook-up in the country.

Talks of Members of Parliament etc over A I R

7199. SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the names of Members of Parliament, Members of Metropolitan Council, Delhi and M L As, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose talks have been broadcast over All India Radio, Delhi and other stations of All India Radio during 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) It is not possible to furnish this information as no record is maintained of the caste to which persons invited to deliver talks over All India Radio stations belong.

T V expansion in coming Ten Years

7200 SHRI R S PANDEY
SHRI ISIWAR CHAUDHRY

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether a programme is being worked out to cover the entire country with the expansion of television during the next ten years,

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme in this regard, and

(c) whether any foreign assistance would be required for the expansion of T V all over the country and if so, the arrangements made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A tentative programme for expansion of T V, net-work throughout the country in the next 10 years has been drawn up. It contemplates setting up 20 T V. Stations and 150 relay transmitters to provide a coverage of 90% by population. The total capital outlay is likely to be of the order of Rs 112 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

Illegal Encroachment of P & T. Land in P. & T Colony Kidwaipuri, Patna

7201 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU - Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether 0.5 acres of P & T land situated in P & T Colony Kidwaipuri, Patna, in Bihar Circle is still under illegal encroachment of Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav at present Congress (R) Member of Legislative Assembly and former Public Works Department, Minister of Bihar,

(b) whether in reply to Unstarred Question No 4937 on 19th December, 1967 the then Minister of Communications had assured to get the aforesaid land vacated

(c) whether the Director General P & T had ordered the then Postmaster General, Bihar, and at present Member (B & L) to take suitable steps to get the land vacated but no action could be taken by that officer,

(d) whether this fact was not brought to the notice of Iyer Commission, and

(e) if answers of aforesaid questions are in affirmative, steps taken by Government with regard to getting the land vacated and bringing the officers to book?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes

(c) Orders for getting the land vacated were issued to the then Postmaster General, Bihar. It is not correct that no action was taken by Postmaster General then. The then P M G did take action to get the land vacated.

(d) whether this fact was brought to the notice of Iyer Commission, is not known

(e) steps were taken to get the lands vacated but Delhi High Court and certain High Courts held the Public Premises (Eviction of of Unauthorised Occupants) 1956 as void.

Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act of 1956 has since been

modified as Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act of 1971. Further action will be taken as per the provisions of this Act.

Non-Bengali Muslims from Bangladesh kept in Jails under the Foreigners Act

7202. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of non-Bengali Muslims having come from Bangla Desh before and after its liberation kept in various

jails under Sec. 14 of the Foreigners Act or on bail ;

(b) how many of them are women and children and the adult members of their families having been killed after the 25th March, 1971 and before the liberation of Bangladesh and whether it is proposed to release them or withdraw cases against them without further delay ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) to (c) Information received from State Governments concerned is furnished in the statement attached

Statement

Name of State	Number of non-Bengali Muslims from Bangladesh being proceeded against under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946—either in custody or on bail	Number of women and children among them	Number of such women and children whose adult family members were killed between 25-3-71 and 16-12-71
Assam	4	1 women and no children	Nil
Meghalaya	26	Nil	Nil
Bihar	227	54 females Number of male children being ascertained	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	5	Nil	Nil

Note Information from the Government of West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram is awaited

Memorandum for Second Enquiry into the Affairs of B I C, Kanpur

7303 **SHRI R. V. BADE** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently received any memorandum from the General Secretary of the British India Corporation Employees' Union demanding second enquiry into the affairs of B I C, Kanpur, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government is keeping a close watch on the working of the B. I. C. through its nominated Directors. A new Chairman has also recently taken over.

Restrictions imposed for the Possession and Manufacture of Thinner

7204. **SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY**. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state -

(a) whether Delhi Administration has

imposed restrictions on the possession and manufacture of thinner ,

(b) if so, the nature thereof and whether some industries have been hit hard due to this restriction , and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide alternative chemicals to the industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) In view of the definition of liquor under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi only such thinners as are a mixture of spirit and soluble material (not exceeding 30 1/2%) fall within the purview of the excise regulations. The possession limit of such thinners has been laid down at five litres. For sale and possession of such thinners beyond the above limit, licences are required. As licences are granted liberally and expeditiously to the genuine users of such thinners, the question of some industries being hard hit does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

International Telecommunication Centre,
Bombay

7205 SHRI ANNASAHIB GOKHINDE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether for the construction of multi-storied building costing Rs. 143 lakhs to house the International Telecommunication Centre at Bombay the firm of Architects was appointed to look after the execution of the work without invitation of tenders from other established firms ,

(b) whether the fee of the said Architects were fixed by negotiation at 5 per cent on the overall cost of the building , and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The completion of the International Telecommunication Centre at Bombay was timed to synchronise with the commissioning of the Earth Station at Arvi. The C P W D were consulted in the matter. As per their consent the work was entrusted to a private Architect on a negotiated commission of 5 per cent of the overall estimated cost of Rs. 143 lakhs. It is true that no tenders were called. However, the detailed terms and conditions of appointment were negotiated by a Departmental Negotiating Committee after verifying the terms and conditions in respect of contracts awarded to this firm by other organisations such as the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and Air India, Bombay.

Unfair Means adopted by I A S Officers at the Magadh University Law Examination

7206 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the "Searchlight" published from Patna on the 19th April, 1972 under the heading I A S and other officers involved in unfair means at Magadh University Law Examination , and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to Nationalise Manufacture, Sale and Distribution of Liquor

7207 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR Will the Minister OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the manufacture, sale and distribution of liquor which would minimise illicit distillation and other malpractices , and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) There is no such proposal before the Government

(b) Does not arise,

Complaints against Class I Officers for possessing Unaccountable Assets

7208 **SHRI S N MISRA** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state

(a) whether any effort has been made to analyse & investigate complaints or informations received by Ministries or Central Vigilance Commission or Central Bureau of Investigation about Class I Officers, including the Secretaries of the Central Government working in various Ministries/Departments or on deputation in the Public Undertakings about their far exceeding accountable assets, and

(b) the number of complaints or reports received, analysed and investigated in 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Complaints or informations containing allegations of possession of disproportionate assets against Central Government servants, including those on deputation in Public Undertakings and Secretaries to the Central Government are looked into and taken up for investigation if they contain specific and verifiable material. In respect of complaints

received by the Central Vigilance Commission the Commission entrusts such complaints to the Central Bureau of Investigation/Administrative Authority concerned for inquiry.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Import of Materials for the Department of Atomic Energy

7209 **SHRI S N. MISRA** Will the **Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY** be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of materials imported by India for use by the Department of Atomic Energy,

(b) its cost in terms of money in the last three years, and

(c) whether indigenous materials can not be substituted for such imported raw materials?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b) A statement is attached

(c) Every effort is being made to substitute imported raw materials by indigenous material to the maximum possible extent

Statement

Percentage of the foreign exchange component to the total cost the major projects of the Department of Atomic Energy

S. No	Project	Percentage of Foreign Exchange component to the total etc
1	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project-Unit-I	50
2.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project-Unit-II	39
3	Madras Atomic Power Project-Unit-I	20
4	Madras Atomic Power Project-Unit-II	20
5	Nuclear Fuel Complex	38
6	Heavy Water Project (Kota)	35
7.	Heavy Water Project (Baroda)	52

8	Heavy Water Project (Tuticorin)	54
9	Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant	18
10	Reactor Research Centre	21
11	Variable Energy Cyclotron	12
12	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (Project)	12
13.	Space Research Projects	29

(b) *Statement showing the foreign exchange released for the various project schemes of the department of atomic energy during the last three years*

Year	Foreign Exchange released	Remarks
	Figures in Rs lakhs)	
1969-70	554.22	These figures do not include the foreign exchange made available to the Tarapur Atomic Power Project, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Heavy Water Project, Baroda under separate project-tied credits.
1970-71	890.74	
1971-72	1365.51	

Telephones of Ministers and Officers with long cords

minimum long cord provided on payment of additional charges is 4 meters

7210 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(d) Attachment of long Cord on telephones is liable to result in frequent faults on the telephone and as such the charges have been levied on the basis of maintenance of service instead of the cost of the Cord

(a) whether very long cords are provided to Ministers and Government Officials on their telephones both at residences and in offices,

Tense situation in Arundhatinagar near Agartala

(b) whether any extra charges are made from them and if so, on what basis,

7211 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI P M MEHTA

(c) the minimum cord provided to Subscriber, and

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(d) on what basis or economics are the rentals charged for a long cord ?

(a) whether tension is prevailing in the Arundhatinagar area of the India-Bangladesh border near Agartala,

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Long Cord on telephones of Ministers and other officers in office or at the residence provided by the P&T Department on demands being placed by the Ministry Department concerned

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether any dispute existed over the ownership of land in these areas, and

(d) If so, the main points thereof ?

(b) Yes, Rs 30/- per annum for the first 5 meters and Rs 15/- per annum for every additional 5 meters

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt

(c) The standard cord provided with the telephone instrument is 1.5 meters the mini-

डिस्ट्रिक्ट जेल, बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) से एक
पाकिस्तानी बन्दी की रिहाई

7212. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट
जेल, बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) से एक पाकिस्तानी
बन्दी को रहस्यमय परिस्थितियों में छोड़ दिया
गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस काण्ड में दोषी
व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है
तथा उक्त पाकिस्तानी बन्दी को पुनः पकड़ने के
लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच०
मोहसिन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त
सूचना के अनुसार एक पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक
को, जो बरेली जेल में विदेशी व्यक्ति (नजर-
बन्दी) आदेश 1962 के अधीन नजरबन्द तथा
विदेशी व्यक्ति अधिनियम 1946 की धारा 14
के अनुसार एक अपराध के लिये हिरासत में
था, सेशन जज के आदेश के पालन में, जो
विदेशी व्यक्ति अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मामले
में जमानत पर उसकी रिहाई के लिए था,
गलती से रिहा कर दिया गया।

(ख) जैसे ही गलती ध्यान में आई उसे
पुनः गिरफ्तार किया गया और जेल में डाल
दिया गया। मामले की जांच बरेली के अति-
रिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा की गई है। जेलर
तथा एक सहायक जेलर के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही
प्रारम्भ की गई है। जिन परिस्थितियों में
रिहाई के आदेश गलती से जारी कर दिये गये
थे उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

*Study on socio-economic conditions where
activities of extremists are concentrated*

7213. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have under-
taken a study of the socio-economic condi-
tions of the places where violent activities
of the extremists are being concentrated;
and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No speci-
fic investigation of this nature has been
undertaken. Government are, however, aware
that some genuine socio-economic grievances
have been exploited by interested parties,
including the extremists, to promote their
violent activities. Hence, measures have
been initiated to step-up the developmental
activities in such areas to find practical solu-
tions to the problems of economic and social
backwardness of the people, unemployment
and the frustrations of youth.

*Alleged intention to burn a copy of the
constitution*

7214. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some persons were arrested
in Trivandrum on the 14th April, 1972 for
allegedly preparing to burn a copy of the
Indian Constitution; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the
action taken by Government against those
persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
F. H. MOHSIN) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received
from the Government of Kerala, six persons
were arrested under section 151 of the Code
of Criminal Procedure for having allegedly
declared that they would burn copies of the
Indian Constitution. Action under the law
is in progress against them.

*High level study team constituted to probe
into dacoit menace*

7216. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state ;

(a) whether Government also propose to constitute a high level study team to study thoroughly dacoit menace in other areas of the country similar to the Chambal Valley area, and

(b) if so, by what time it will be constituted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Amdement of Bombay Industrial relations Act

7217 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat Government has suggested any amendment in Bombay Industrial Relations Act,

(b) if so, whether Union Government has agreed to the suggestion, and

(c) the extent to which the amendment will be helpful to the working class covered under Bombay Industrial Relations Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) to (c) The Government of Gujarat suggested that the definition of the term 'employee' in the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 should be enlarged by raising the limit of Rs 500/- laid down therein to Rs 1,000/- As the All India policy on this question is yet to be finalised, the State Government was requested not to press its proposal

नमक का उत्पादन

7218 श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नमक का वर्तमान उत्पादन कितना है तथा इसे किस हद तक बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) . 1971 में नमक का

उत्पादन 54 लाख मी० टन था और 1972 से 65 लाख मी० टन उत्पादन होने की आशा है ।

अजमेर के उस में पाकिस्तान से आये मुसलमान

7219. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष अजमेर के उस में पाकिस्तान से कितने मुसलमान आये ,

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को तस्करी का सामान लाने ले जाने के अपराध में गिरफ्तार किया गया , और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एस० मोहसिन) : (क) कोई नहीं । इस वर्ष में अब तक कोई उस नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Alleged Passport Racket in Home Department of Goa

7220 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any enquiry was held by Goa Government into the passport racket alleged to be functioning at the State Home Department , and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The news item alleging passport racket in the Home Department, Goa Administration appeared in 'The Daily Gomantak' dated the 18th April, 1972. As a preliminary step to stop the alleged irregularities, if any, the Administration have transferred the Superintendent of the Passport Section. They have also ordered an investigation in the

matter through the anti-corruption branch of the local price. Its report is awaited.

Issue of Industrial Licences for Coal and Mica raising in Bihar

7221. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of parties and individuals from Bihar who applied for industrial licence for coal and mica raising in Bihar, District-wise, during the last three years year-wise ;

(b) the names of parties/individuals whose requests for industrial licences were granted/rejected during the said period ; and

(c) the names of parties/individuals whose applications are pending with the Government and the reasons thereof in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Details of pending applications are normally not disclosed. 37 applications for the year 1969, 34 for 1970, 16 for 1971 and 4 for 1972 (Upto 15-5-72) for industrial licence for coal were received from Bihar District-wise break up of these applications is not maintained. Mica is not a scheduled industry under the Industrial (D & R) Act, 1951 and hence no applications are received for this item under the Act.

(b) Out of these applications, during the calendar years 1969, 1970, and 1971, 21 industrial licences for coal have been issued, and 38 applications rejected. Details of industrial licences are published in the Weekly 'Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences, and Export Licences', the Weekly 'Indian Trade Journal' and the 'monthly Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(c) 6 applications for 1969, 12 for 1970, 10 for 1971 and 4 for 1972 (upto 15-5-72) are pending. Names are not normally disclosed. Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals and the disposal of particular applications is often delayed due to various factors. In some of these cases, the applications did

not provide all the necessary particulars and some additional information had to be obtained. Government are conscious of the need for expeditious disposal of all licence applications and every effort is being made to ensure that decisions on licence are taken as quickly as possible.

Commission of Enquiry to go into the charges and activities of Dr. Jagjit Singh

7222. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any letter from Dr. Jagjit Singh's wife in which she has demanded a Commission of Enquiry to go into charges and activities of her husband living in England ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not considered necessary that any commission of Inquiry should be appointed for this purpose.

चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए सहायता

7223. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत, राज्य की सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्र से 107 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन शारिया) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इस अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय विकास

परिषद् द्वारा अनुमोदिन कमीटी के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि पहले ही राज्या को आवंटित की जा चुकी है। इसके बाद योजना आयोग के पास ऐसी बिना आवंटित राशि नहीं थी जिससे राज्य सरकार को अनिश्चित सहायता दी जा सकती। बहरहाल, राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह योजना का आकार बढ़ाने के लिए जिन सभावनों को जुटा सके उनका पुनर्मूल्यांकन सहित राज्य की चौथी योजना का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करे और इस प्रकार अनुमोदिन सिचार्ज परियोजनाओं की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करे।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर बिहार में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए ऋण

7228. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितना ऋण दिया गया,

(ख) किस-किस उद्योग के लिए यह ऋण दिया गया; और

(ग) बिहार में किस-किस उद्योग के लिए और कितना ऋण दिया गया?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष रूप से ऋण नहीं देती है, फिर भी, तीन केन्द्रीय वित्तिय सहाय्यो अर्थात् इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और इण्डस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेंट्री मैजिस्ट्रेट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया ने देश के विभिन्न पिछड़े जिलों / क्षेत्रों में प्रारम्भ किये गये उद्योगों के लिए रियायती वित्त की एक योजना की घोषणा की है। ये 1970 के आखिर में लागू है। इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन द्वारा 29-2-1972 तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक एकाई को दिया गया रियायती वित्त का ब्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रमांक एक रा नाम तथा स्थापना स्थल

स्वीकृत की गई राशि
लाख रुपये

1	2	3
1	अमरेली सहकारी कृषि खाड उद्योग लिमिटेड, जिला अमरेली, गुजरात	140.00 (रुपया ऋण)
2	राजस्थान काआपरेटिव रिपनिंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, जि० भीलवाडा, राजस्थान	45.00 (वही)
3	लक्ष्मी आटो साइकल्स लिमिटेड जिला कोरापुट, उड़ीसा	75.00 (वही) और 10.00 (अडरराइटिंग ऋण)
4	नोमानी ग्रीन लिमिटेड, जिला उन्नाव, उत्तर प्रदेश	70.00 (रुपया ऋण) और 5.00 (अडरराइटिंग ऋण)
5	जीजीमाता एस० एम० के० लिमिटेड जिला बुलढाना, महाराष्ट्र	150.00 (रु० ऋण)

(1)	(2)	(3)
6	श्री सतपुडा तापी परिसर 1/एस० एस० के० लि०, जिला बुलिया, महाराष्ट्र	150.00 (बही)
		योग 645 50

31-12-1972 तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक एकाई को आई० डी० बी० आई० द्वारा दी गई पुनर्वित्त सहायता राज्यवार अनुबंध में दी गई है। इस सहायता का आवेदन वार व्यौरा तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु, बिहार से संबंधित एकाई के निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

क्रमांक	एकक का नाम और स्थापना स्थल	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रु०)
1	ट्राइबल्स मिनरल्स (पलामऊ)	2.56
2	बिहार इलेक्ट्रिकल इण्डस्ट्रीज, (दरभंगा)	1.45
3	अम्बा इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन (सन्ध्याल परगना)	0.60
4	प्रकाश इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, (सन्ध्याल परगना)	0.80
5	नार्थ बिहार ग्रीन फील्ड्स इण्डस्ट्रीज (बम्पारन)	3.90
योग		9.31

आई० सी० आई० सी० आई० ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित एकाई को 31-12-1971 तक कोई रियायती वित्त स्वीकृत नहीं किया है।

बिबरण

31-12-1971 को पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक एकाई के लिए आई० डी० बी० आई० द्वारा स्वीकृत राज्यवार पुनर्वित्त सहायता।

(3.5 प्रतिशत की रियायती दर पर)

क्रमांक	राज्य	एकाई की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रु०)
1	मैसूर	16	36.45
2	महाराष्ट्र	15	30.73
3	उत्तर प्रदेश	20	30.47
4	गुजरात	35	21.68

1	2	3
5 उड़ीसा	1	18.00
6 हरियाणा	10	17.50
7 गोवा	10	12.53
8 बिहार	5	9.31
9 तामिलनाडु	3	7.05
10 राजस्थान	5	6.82
11 हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	5.60
12 केरल	6	4.01
13 आन्ध्र प्रदेश	11	3.93
14 मणिपुर	2	1.41
15 दादरा, नागर हवेली	1	0.60
16 मध्य प्रदेश	2	0.51
	143	206.60

टिप्पणी — आई० डी० बी० आई० ने इस अवधि में किसी भी एकक को कोई प्रत्यक्ष रियायती वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत नहीं की है।

Issue of licence to Bihar Agro-Industrial Corporation to manufacture Tractors

7226 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bihar State Agro-Industrial Corporation applied for a licence to manufacture tractors of small and medium sizes in 1971 in collaboration with Kubota Ltd Japan, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation submitted an application for licence for the manufacture of tractors in April, 1971. It was mentioned in the application that it was proposed to seek collaboration from reputed tractor manufacturers in Britain or America or West Germany or Japan. Later in October, 1971, the

Corporation informed Government that they were negotiating collaboration terms with Messrs Kubota Limited of Japan

(b) Because of the multiplicity of models already approved for production, fresh collaboration for a new model of tractor was not favoured. A representation has, however, since been received and this is under consideration

Bihar land reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1970

7227. SHRI NAWAL KISHOR SINHA SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred. Question No 1412 on the 29th March, 1972, regarding Tata Zamindari Abolition Bill and state the present position of the Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : The Bill, as reconsidered by the State Legislature in pursuance of the message from the President, is yet to be received

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकूग्रस्त चम्बल घाटी को उर्वरक बनाने के लिये रूस का प्रस्ताव

7228 श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की डाकूग्रस्त चम्बल घाटी को उर्वरक बनाने के लिए रूस ने सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव रखा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indian Scientists Abroad

7229 SHRI K BALADHANDAYUTHAM Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) how many Indian scientists working abroad have been persuaded to return to India in the last ten years,

(b) whether a number of Indian scientists have returned to foreign countries after joining the scientists' pool and

(c) if so, the reasons for their return ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUB RAMANIAM) (a) The Government have taken a number of measures to facilitate the return of Indian Scientists abroad, such as the scientists' pool scheme creation of supernumerary posts in Scientific Institutions and Industrial organisations, conducting interviews abroad for appointment to regular vacancies and grant of travel expenses of air journey to India performed by the selected candidate and his family provided he gives an undertaking to serve for a period of 3 years.

During the last 10 years, (upto 31.12.71) 7370 Scientists, Engineers, Technologists etc

studying or working abroad were offered appointment in the Scientists' pool. Of them 3284 returned to India and joined the pool. Another 679 returned to India and got regular employment without joining the pool.

(b) 179 Indian Scientists returned to foreign countries after joining the pool. Of them 23 have since come back to India.

(c) The reasons given by them for their return is given below

1	Further research	—	17
2	Further studies	—	22
3	Further training	—	6
4	Employment	—	65
5	Personal	—	8
6	Unspecified		61
Total			179

Costumes bulb and wood work missing from Song and Drama Division

7230, SHRI IYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether as reported in *Hindustan Times* dated 29th April 1972, page 3, it is true that costumes, bulbs, and wood work worth several lakhs of rupees belonging to the song & Drama Division of Government have been found missing and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in *Hindustan Times* Necessary scrutiny, in connection with stores purchased is being carried out.

Transfer of administration control of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd to Ministry of Irrigation and Power

7232 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to transfer the administrative control of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the change will take place ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Researches made by Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association

7233. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to State :

(a) the researches made by the Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association during the last three years ; and

(b) how far those researches have been applied in the industries ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3037/72]

Respect for National Flag

7234. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a school teacher of Trichur had filed a writ petition in Kerala High Court for the matter "Can a citizen be compelled to salute the National Flag if it goes against his or her religious belief guaranteed under the Constitution" ; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case is *sub-judice*.

Accreditation of U. P. S. Correspondent

7235. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Correspondent of the Universal Press Service, a multilingual News Agency, was accredited to Government;

(b) if so, when was the accreditation given and for how long;

(c) whether any correspondents of the Universal Press Service are accredited now; and

(d) if so, the number thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). A correspondent of Universal Press Service, Madras was granted accreditation at the headquarters of the Government of India in August, 1967. The accreditation was withdrawn in February, 1968 when the correspondent informed the Press Information Bureau that he had ceased to work for that organisation.

(c) and (d). No correspondent of the Universal Press Service is now accredited at the Headquarters of the Government of India.

Cases Launched against large Industrial House

7236. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 4020 on the 26th April, 1972 about violation of foreign exchange regulations by industrial houses and state :

(a) the number of cases launched, so far, against the larger industrial houses, for violation of foreign exchange regulations during the last three years viz., Birlas, Sahu-Jain, Suraj Mall-Nagar Mall, Bangur, Bird and Goenka who controls "Duncan Brother;

(b) the exact nature of the offences committed by each of those houses; and

(c) their final outcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). There are numerous concerns comprised in each of the six Industrial Houses mentioned in the question. The information desired by the Hon'ble Member will be collected and furnished if the names of the concerns/companies/individual of the Industrial Houses are specified.

बम्बई के इन्जीनियर द्वारा बिजली की कार का निर्माण

7238. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बम्बई के विक्टोरिया जुबली टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट के प्रो० हाटे के इस दावे की ओर दिनाया गया है कि वह सस्ती और तेज गति वाली बिजली की कार बना सकते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क)जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अलमोड़ा और काफलीगढ़ के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था

7239. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलमोड़ा से काफलीगढ़ तक टेलीफोन संचार व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के उद्योग राज्य मंत्री ने 7 जनवरी, 1972 को इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी नहीं। अलमोड़ा से काफलीगढ़ के लिए टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं, ऐसा कोई पत्र नहीं मिला है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Scientists Pool

7240. SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state -

(a) how many Scientists have joined the Scientists' pool since its inception; and

(b) how many of them have been provided with jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) . (a) and (b). Since the inception of the scheme, 3,796 Scientists, Engineers, Doctors, etc. joined the Scientists' Pool and 3,242 Pool Officers left the Pool on getting employment.

Shortage of Cement in Maharashtra

7241. SHRI DHAMANKAR : SHRI ANNASAHIB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the short supply of cement in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir. Normally, during the period May to September every year, local shortage of cement arise in the certain regions in the country due to diversion of railway wagons for the movement of food grains. This year despatch of cement to Maharashtra has further been affected on account of power breakdown and labour strikes in the factories feeding the state.

(b) Various measures are being implemented to remove these seasonal shortages by improving the wagon supply positions transporting cement even over longer lead, at higher freights, creation of cement dumps near such areas and thereafter moving it by road and/or rail etc. operation of dumps at Poona, Sholapur and Miraj has been permitted for movement of cement by rail-cum-road basis. Movement of 20,000 tons has been permitted to move by sea from Ranavav via Okha involving higher freight re-imburement.

सरकारी कार्यालयों में कागज की आपूर्ति मात्रा

7243. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कागज पर मे नियंत्रण हटने के बाद सरकारी कार्यालयों को उपयुक्त मात्रा में कागज की उपलब्धि नहीं हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार कागज पर आंशिक नियंत्रण करने का विचार रखती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) आपूर्ति मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में लोक लेखा समिति की भ्रष्टीसवी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार (1971-72) वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 में कागज मिलों से की गई दरसविदा (स्टे कान्ट्रैक्ट) के अनुसार सरकार को क्रमशः 79,46 तथा

60 प्रतिशत कागज मिला। लोक सेवा समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतिलिपियां सभा पटल पर रख दी गई हैं।

(ख) इस विषय में भ्रष्टीसवी रिपोर्ट में लोक सभा समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिश सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

ढाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम तक शिक्षा-भत्ता

7244. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ढाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम तक शिक्षा भत्ता देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसे कब से लागू किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमबतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी नहीं। (बच्चों का शिक्षा भत्ता सिर्फ हायर सेकंडरी स्तर तक कुछ निदिष्ट शर्तों पर ही दिया जाता है।)

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

देश में कागज मिले

7245 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय

श्री हरि सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में कुल कितनी कागज मिल इस समय कार्यरत है और कहा-कहा पर ;

(ख) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कितनी-कितनी कागज मिले चल रही हैं;

(ग) देश में प्रति वर्ष कागज का कितना उत्पादन होता है और इसकी मांग कितनी है; और

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष किन्ना कागज विदेशों में आयात करना पड़ता है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LT—2038/12]

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में फिलहाल कोई पेपर मिल नहीं है। निजी क्षेत्र में पेपर मिला की सख्या 59 है। संयुक्त क्षेत्र में भी श्रव-बागी कागज बनाने की एक मिल है।

(ग) वर्तमान में 15 लाख मीट्रिक टन कागज का उत्पादन होता है। उत्पादन में मांग कुछ ही शेष है।

(घ) कुछ बहुत ही विशेष प्रकार के कागज की छोड़कर, पेपर का आयात नहीं होता है। वर्ष 1971-72 में इस प्रकार का विशेष कागज का आयात 1200 मीट्रिक टन था।

Strengthening of CBI to deal with Increasing Number of Cases

7246 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the present strength of the CBI is not sufficient to deal with the increasing number of cases of fraud and embezzlement,

(b) if so what criteria has been laid down in taking up cases by the CBI in future, and

(c) the steps contemplated to strengthen this organisation to cope with the increasing number of cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (c) Although the CBI can investigate any cases in which it has jurisdiction to inquire,

it generally concentrates on taking up relatively more important cases. Trivial and petty cases are ordinarily handled by the Departments concerned or the local police. The strength of the CBI is kept constantly under review keeping in view the requirements of work.

Return of Industries to West Bengal

7247 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether industries which were shifted from West Bengal due to deterioration of law and order situation a few years back have returned to the State,

(b) if not, whether Government have taken any steps for their reestablishment there, in view of improvement in Law and Order situation in the State after the recent elections, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) to (c) With the implementation of the 16-point programme and the State Government's announcement of a new scheme of incentives a number of closed factories have been reopened (11 units from 1972 to 3472) and entrepreneurs are showing interest in putting up industries in the State. It is reported that the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has already scrutinised 17 fresh applications from new entrepreneurs involving a total investment of Rs 102 crores relating to manufacture of paper bricks, fire bricks, MS billets, alloy and steel billets, melting and re-rolling steel, extracting oil, agricultural machinery, etc.

Reopening of Industries in West Bengal

7248 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether in spite of improvement in the law and order situation in West Bengal, a large number of industries are still lying closed,

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to fix some time limit for the reopening of those industries and to nationalise them thereafter, and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) Through a number of industrial units are lying closed in the State of West Bengal, their number has steadily come down during the last few months. Further, efforts continue to be made to re-open more such units.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration

(c) Does not arise

Scales of Pay of News Cameramen etc in T V and Film Division

7249. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the actual scale of pay of News Cameramen, still photographer and others in the Film Division and T V respectively for performing the same duty with reasons for the disparity, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) The scales of pay of cameramen and photographers in the Films Division and the T. V. Wing are given below.

Films Division

(i) Director-Cameraman	(Rs. 700 -1250)
(ii) Chief Cameraman	(Rs. 590—830)
(iii) Newsreel Officer	(Rs. 590—800)
(iv) Assistant Newsreel Officer	(Rs. 325—475)
(v) Cameraman (Documentary)	(Rs. 475—680)
(vi) Cameraman (Cartoon Films)	(Rs. 590—800)
(vii) Cameraman Grade I	(Rs. 425—680)
(viii) Assistant Cameraman	(Rs. 200—380)
(ix) Photographer	(Rs. 150—180)

T. V. Wing

(i) Cameraman Grade I	(Rs. 590—800)
(ii) Cameraman Grade II	(Rs. 325—560)
(iii) Production Assistant (Photographs)	(Rs. 236—480)

The pay scales of Cameramen in the Film Division and the Delhi T V Centre are not comparable as the posts in these two organizations involve different duties and responsibilities

Survey of India Estate Hathibarkala, Dehra Dun (U P)

7250 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a tube-well has been bored at the Survey of India Estate, Hathibarkala, Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh),

(b) whether the work of laying pipe-line and supply of water is being delayed for technicalities in estimates and accounts; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the completion of the work to overcome the acute shortage of water at the Hathibarkala Survey Estate Dehra Dun?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work relating to the tube-well was undertaken on an experimental basis. It was only after it was proved that the water from the tube-well was sufficient to meet the requirements of the Hathibarkala Estate that estimates for the construction of an overhead tank, installation of pumping sets and necessary distribution plumbing network were obtained from the C. P. W. D. These estimates are under examination.

(c) Pending completion of the tube-well, water is being supplied to the residential blocks in the Estate in Government vehicle.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in backward areas of Kerala

7251. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of small scale industries set up in the backward Districts of Kerala in the last three years ;

(b) the financial, training, power, marketing and other facilities given to them ;

(c) the number and nature of small scale industries proposed to be set up in 1972 and 1973 in the backward districts of the State district-wise and

(d) the funds allotted for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The State Government have been requested to furnish the necessary information which will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) The total approved outlay for 1972-73 for village and small industries in Kerala is Rs. 208 lakhs.

भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अहमदाबाद में वरिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक

7252. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अहमदाबाद में ऐसे वरिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक हैं

जो शत दस वर्षों से अधिक समय से वहां काम कर रहे हैं परन्तु जिनके मामलों पर इनमें से कुछ द्वारा अतिरिक्त योग्यताएं प्राप्त करने पर भी भ्रमले ग्रेड या श्रेणी प्रदान करने के लिए विचार नहीं किया गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां ऐसे कितने वरिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक हैं और उनके मामलों पर भ्रमली पदोन्नति या ग्रेड देने के लिए क्यों विचार नहीं किया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री इलेक्ट्रो-निकी मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Report of 5-man Panel on Newspaper

7254. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report by the 5-man panel on newspaper industry has been submitted to Government ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). It is not clear if the reference is to the Fact-finding Committee on the economics of newspapers or to the informal group of Ministers considering the problem of ownership and management of newspapers. Neither body has submitted any report yet.

सीमा सुरक्षा दल द्वारा इम्फाल के निकट भूमिगत नायाबों की गिरफ्तारी

7255. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा दल ने इम्फाल के निकट तकाङ्ग नामक स्थान पर 6 भूमिगत

नागाओं को गिरफ्तार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और उनके पास से क्या क्या सामग्री प्राप्त हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० जोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल ने मणिपुर में करोग के पश्चिम में लगभग 4 मील लफाऊ में 22 अप्रैल 1972 को 3 उपद्रवी नागाओं को पकड़ा और उनसे सेमी-ऑटोमैटिक राइफल समेत कुछ हथियार और गोलाबारूद बरामद किये थे ।

परमाणु परीक्षणों के प्रभाव

7256. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत अप्रैल में किन-किन देशों ने परमाणु परीक्षण किए ,

(ख) किस देश ने सबसे अधिक परमाणु परीक्षण किए , और

(ग) इन परमाणु परीक्षणों का विश्व-व्यापी प्रभाव और सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रो-निकी मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) भूकम्प विज्ञान सम्बन्धी उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार अप्रैल, 1972 में सम्भवतः किसी भी देश ने कोई परमाणु परीक्षण नहीं किया ।

(ख) अब तक सम्भवतः संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने सबसे अधिक परमाणु परीक्षण किये हैं ।

(ग) जहाँ तक परमाणु परीक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप हुई रेडियोधर्मिता धूलि की वर्षा का सम्बन्ध है अब तक सक्रियता में बहुत मामूली सी ही वृद्धि हुई है । सरकार, कुछ देशों द्वारा

वायुमंडल में परमाणु बिस्फोट जारी रखे जाने से विवर्तित है ।

Removal of disparity by Rural Industries Project Programme in the Development of Backward Areas

7257. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state how far the schemes under the Rural Industries Projects Programme have succeeded in removing the disparity in the development of the backward areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Removal of disparities is a long term process. Setting up of R.I.P. in backward areas is one of the steps taken to correct disparities. The R. I. P. programme being in the formative stage no specific assessment of achievements made in this regard could be made at this stage.

Complaint re-functioning of Film Finance Corporation

7258. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state .

(a) whether complaints have been lodged regarding the functioning of Film Finance Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. Suggestions have, however, been received from time to time to improve the working of the Corporation. These are given due consideration by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress of Rural Industries Project Programme

7259. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the progress made

so far under the Rural Industries Project Programme which was launched for setting up industries in rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PARSAD).

A statement is attached ?

Statement

The Rural Industries Projects Programme was sponsored by the Planning Commission

in 1962-63 as a Centrally sponsored Scheme. During the period from 1962-63 to 1970-71 a total expenditure of Rs 13.75 crores has been incurred on the Programme. This comprises a sum of Rs 6.81 crores as grants, incurred on promotional schemes such as demonstration and training, cost of staff, common facility and other development programmes and Rs 6.94 crores on advance of loans to industrial units for investment in industries. The physical progress of the programme is as under.

	Achievements upto March 70	Achievements upto March 71	Percentage of growth in March 71 over March 70
1. No. of Indl. units assisted financially	28,641	30,171	5.4
2. No. of new units assisted to be set up	13,319	13,877	4.2
3. No. of existing units assisted to expand their capacity, production and employment.	15,322	16,294	6.3
4. Investments (Rs. in crores)			
Total	16.68	18.58	11.4
(a) Fixed	8.2	8.64	7.7
(b) Working capital	8.66	9.94	14.8
5. Gross value of production (Rs. crores)	21.74 (1969-70)	26.41 (1970-71)	23.9
6. Employment generated (persons)	1,16,500	1,33,343	14.6

दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक,
साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक तथा मासिक
समाचार-पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं

7260 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक,
साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक तथा मासिक समाचार-पत्रों
तथा पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ख) प्रत्येक न कितने अखबारी कागज की
माग की थी और प्रत्येक को कितने वर्षों में
वस्तुतः कितने अखबारी कागज की सप्लाई की
गई थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) दिसम्बर, 1970 के
अन्त में दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले विभिन्न
आवरणों के समाचार पत्रों की संख्या 961
थी। इन समाचार पत्रों के नाम तथा विवरण
भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की 15 वीं
वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के भाग 2 जो छप रहा है में
शामिल किये जायेंगे। छपी हुई प्रतियों के उप-
लब्ध होने पर रिपोर्ट के भाग 2 की एक प्रति
पहले की भांति सदन की मेज पर रख दी
जायेगी। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्ना-
लय में रखा गया है। देखिये सत्र 3039/
72]

(ख) एक विवरण है जिसमें संबंधित
समाचारपत्रों द्वारा मांगी गई अखबारी कागज
की मात्रा तथा अखबारी कागज आवंटन
सम्बन्धी नीति के अनुसार उनकी हकदारी दी
गई है। इस विवरण में यह नहीं दिया गया
है कि प्रत्येक समाचारपत्र को एक विशिष्ट
लाइसेंसिंग अवधि के दौरान वस्तुतः कितना
अखबारी कागज दिया गया, क्योंकि समाचार-
पत्रों की अखबारी कागज की हकदारी, आवंटन,

वास्तविक खपत, पीछे से आगे लाना, जहाज
से माल आने में देरी, आदि के बीज समजन
बराबर होता रहता है। इसके अतिरिक्त कई
ऐसी प्रकाशन कंपनियाँ भी हैं जो अपने सभी
प्रकाशनों जिनमें अलग सस्करण भी शामिल
होते हैं, के लिये कोटे की संयुक्त रूप से माग
करती हैं। उनके लिए अखबारी कागज का
आवंटन उनके प्रत्येक प्रकाशन की हकदारी के
आधार पर संयुक्त रूप से किया जाता है।
प्रकाशन कंपनियाँ इस प्रकार प्राप्त कोटे को
विभिन्न प्रकाशनों को उनकी अपनी-अपनी
आवश्यकतानुसार वितरित करती हैं। इस
प्रकार के प्रकाशनों को इकट्ठा समूह में रखा
गया है। कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि
समाचारपत्र द्वारा मांगी गई अखबारी कागज
की मात्रा उसकी वास्तविक हकदारी से कम
होती है। इस प्रकार के मामलों में आवंटित
अखबारी कागज की मात्रा मांगी गई मात्रा के
अनुरूप होती है।

Gazetted Officer in Small Scale Industries
Development Organization

7262 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2674 on the 12th April, 1972 regarding Staff in Small Scale Industries Development Organisation and state the number of new posts of Gazetted Officers created in the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation from 1st April, 1969 to 20th March 1972, year wise and the annual expenditure incurred by Government on their salaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD);
A statement is attached,

Statement

Year	No of new posts of Gazetted officers created	Annual expenditure by the Govt on their salaries (approx)
1969		
1-4 69 to 31-12-69	2	
1970	36	Rs 27,22,188 00
1972	11	
1973	126	
1-1-72 to 20-3-72		

Promotion of Stenographers in Small Industries Service Institute

7263 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2673 on the 12th April, 1972 regarding Stenographers in Small Industries Service Institute and state the reasons for not providing any channel of promotion for Stenographers Grade III in the Small Industries Service Institute when channels of promotion for such officers exist in other Central Government offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) The Small Industries Service Institutes under the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation are primarily technical establishments set up for helping the small scale industrialists by rendering technical advice, practical demonstration etc. Thus the avenues of promotion for non-technical staff are very limited. There is no scope for providing avenues of promotion to stenographers in view of the functions of the Small Industries Service Institutes.

Crime situation in Delhi

7264 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the crime situation in Delhi has registered an increase in the first four months of the current year,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and

(c) the steps contemplated to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes. There was a marginal increase in the number of cases registered during the first four months of the current year as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The comparative figures are as follows —

Period	No of cases registered
Jan April, 1971	11232
Jan April, 1972	11841

(b) The marginal increase is on account of increased detection under local and special laws like Excise, Gambling, Arms and Opium Acts and in miscellaneous IPC and burglary cases.

(c) A close watch is being kept in the localities where there has been increase in the incidence of crime. Patrolling both on foot and by vehicles has been intensified.

P&T transport vehicles in hilly areas

7.65 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have provided transport vehicles in certain hilly areas of the country specially in Jammu & Kashmir, U P circles for facilitating the work of Post and Telegraph,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide such transport to other hilly and backward areas, which are not served by the Railways, and

(c) if so, the policy regarding the provision of such facilities in the current financial year 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Government have provided vehicles in certain hilly areas of the country where the need for a vehicle was felt.

(b) Yes. As and when proposals will be received from Circles concerned, cases will be examined and vehicles provided if justified.

(c) Reply as at (b) above.

Supreme Court Judgement Exempting Times of India from Ten-page Schedule

7266. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :**
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent Supreme Court Judgement exempting *The Times of India* from the limit of Ten-page schedule;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the decision; and

(c) the likely impact on other papers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the Supreme Court's Order on the petition filed by the *Times of India*.

(b) Government will respect the Order of the Court and abide by it.

(c) The Supreme Court's Order on this and subsequent similar stay applications do not apply to newspapers not covered by those orders.

Research and development of modern science for the benefit of common man

7267. **SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :**
Will the Minister of **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any measures regarding the research and development of modern Science to serve the common man in the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken is pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The National Committee on Science and Technology in close collaboration with the Planning Commission has taken up the task of evolving the science and Technology component of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The whole objective of this planning would be to serve the common man in the country and would be aimed at, *inter-alia*, augmentation of employment, eradication of poverty, provision of clothing, shelter, domestic fuel, drinking water facilities, medical and sanitary facilities, and adequate communication. The Science and Technology Plan would identify the role of science and Technology in achieving these objectives. Appropriate research and development programmes will be initiated thereafter.

A draft Science and Technology Plan is expected to be ready by the end of April, 1973.

Concessions for Shifting of Industries to Backward Areas of U. P.

7268. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 471 on the 19th April, 1972 regarding concessions offered to shifting of industries to backward areas and state the industries which intend to shift to the State of Uttar Pradesh indicating the region of the State where they propose to shift ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The purpose of the concessions given by the Central Government and the incentives offered by the State Governments are to induce

new entrepreneurs to locate their industries in backward areas. It is understood from the Government of U P. that five units have registered themselves under the 10 per cent subsidy scheme in the district of Jhansi.

Printing of separate editions without allotment of newsprint

7269. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the chain newspapers which were allowed to bring out different edition from other towns are bringing out their newspaper on newsprint purchased from Black Market;

(b) whether Government propose to inquire as to how separate editions are printed, though no newsprints are allocated for that particular edition; and

(c) the legal actions, if any, proposed to be taken against those publishers who are found to use newsprint purchased from unapproved sources ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) There are reasons to believe that unauthorised purchase of newsprint have been made by certain newspapers.

(b) Government keep a watch on the consumption of newsprint by newspapers to whom newsprint is allotted. It is, however, possible for a newspaper to whom no newsprint is allotted to bring out editions on paper other than newsprint purchased from the open market

(c) Unauthorised consumption of newsprint is punishable under section 7 of the

Essential Commodities Act 1955. Government propose to take action in suitable cases

Sale of two Editions of Newspaper by charging for only one edition

7270 SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a newspaper which is allowed to bring out separate edition from another town is permitted to sell both the edition together which charging for only one edition; and

(b) whether this practice is illegal and if so the action called for in such a case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) There is no legal bar to the sale of both the editions together and charging for only one

Loans for Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

7271. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of small scale industrialists from Gujarat who applied for loans and other facilities from Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and Small Scale Industries Service Institute, New Delhi during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, and

(b) the number of units granted loans and other facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b). (i) Assistance rendered by the Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation :

	1970	1971
1. Raw material supplied	Rs. 6 crores	Rs. 8.24 crores
2. Supply of machinery on hire purchase		
No. of hire purchase applications approved.	60	19
Value of the machinery	Rs. 8.58 lakhs	3.25 lakhs
3. Value of the tenders approved for marketing the products of Small Scale Industries,	Rs. 6.47 lakhs	8.60 lakhs
4. No. of Small Scale Industries on whose behalf Corporation imported goods.	44	108
5. Value of the quality machine tools procured for the entrepreneurs,	Rs. 6.27 lakhs	25.69 lakhs

(ii) Assistance rendered by the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi.

Year	Applications received.		Applications accepted.		Orders placed	Machinery delivered.
	No.	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	No.	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Orders placed (Rs. in lakhs)	Machinery delivered (Rs. in lakhs)
1969-70	154	1,7.83	145	184.23	121.71	32.56
1970-71	142	203.39	39	58.41	137.50	91.23
1971-72	117	166.23	60	62.73	91.69	186.57

(iii) Assistance rendered by the Small Industries Service Institute, Ahmedabad.

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. No. of visits paid to render on the spot advice.	4562	4021	3850
2. Parties given purely technical assistance.	2690	N. A.	3000
3. Parties given information to start new industries.	2092	N. A.	1000
4. Parties given other assistance	5607	4915	500
5. No. of persons trained in Industrial Management Course.	325	127	30
6. No. of persons trained in technical courses.	149	184	266

Demand of Financial Assistance by Gujarat Industrial Units from National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

7272 SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of industrial units from Gujarat which asked for financial and other facilities from National Industrial Development Corporation Limited; and

(b) the nature of facilities granted to them during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No, LT-3040/72].

(b) The amounts disbursed to the companies in Gujarat State during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-12 were as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Co.	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1.	M/s. New Gujarat Cotton Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	2.46	—	—
2.	M/s. The Bharat Suyordaya Mills Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad. (2nd Loan).	0.27	2.12	1.23
3.	M/s. Asarwa Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	0.24	0.26	0.28
4.	M/s. Bharat Vijay Mills Ltd., Kalol.	0.43	1.08	—
5.	M/s. Yamuna Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.	—	1.53	0.38

A new thinking on radio scheme

7273. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI P. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking on a new scheme for Radio licence;

(b) if so, main features of the scheme; and

(c) the total number of radio receivers at present in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. Bahuguna) :

(a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) 1,37,29,509 receivers as on 31-12-1971 according to Licenses issued.

रोहितास पेपर मिल में कच्चे माल की कमी

7274. श्री विमल मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने रोहितास पेपर मिल को कहा है कि मिल दो चरणों में अपने उत्पादन को 65 हजार मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर 1 लाख 25 हजार मीट्रिक टन करे ;

(ख) क्या हाल ही में कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण मिल के उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कच्चे माल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जानी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मैसर्स रोहतास मिल वालों ने स्वयं 60,000 मीट्रिक टन से अधिक विस्तार के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया था। उन्हें एक आशयपत्र दे दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) कागज के उत्पादन में लकड़ी तथा बांस प्रमुख कच्ची सामग्री है जिसे मिलें सदैव सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से सीधे संपर्क स्थापित करके प्राप्त करती हैं। वस्तुतः मिलों की स्थापना करने के पूर्व ही उनसे भाषा की जानी है कि वे सरकारों से इस प्रकार के समरण का सुनिश्चय कर लें।

Expansion of Refractory Industry

7275 SHRI M S SIVASAMY will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have examined the need for upgrading and expanding the refractory industry to meet the needs of overgrowing industries like steel, glass, refineries, fertilisers and petrochemicals, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD).

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The production of existing refractory units is being geared up and they are allowed to import equipment for balancing their plants and also to enable them to make refractories of high quality for the consuming industries. The units have also been asked to diversify the production programme to suit the quality requirements of the steel and other industries. Applications for new units as well as for expansion of the existing units to increase the capacity of refractory industry are under consideration of the Government. The capacity approved during the last two years is under implementation.

It has been decided in principle to set up a public sector refractory unit for a

capacity of one lakh tonnes per annum. The item 'Refractories' is one of the 54 industries as notified in the Press Note dated the 1st January, 1972, according to which the existing undertaking could be allowed additional production on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and machinery or to the extent of additional 100% of the licensed capacity, subject to certain conditions.

Government set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to assess the projected demand for various types of Refractories for the next few years and related matters. This Committee's report has been received and is under examination.

Postal Engineering Division for Balasore Orissa

7276 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) Whether Government are considering to open a separate Postal Engineering Division for Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar Districts of Orissa, the Headquarters being Balasore or Baripada to lessen the work load of the present Division and improve the communication system in these backward Districts of the State, and

(b) if so when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) The re-organisation of Engineering Divisions and Sub-Divisions in Orissa Circle is under consideration. The jurisdiction of new Divisions and Sub-Divisions will be finalised shortly.

Number of Telephone Mechanics, etc. at Rampur Telephone Exchange

7277. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total number of Telephone Mechanics, Clerks and Telephone Inspectors separately in the Telephone Exchange at Rampur, (Uttar Pradesh) ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) :

	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength
Telephone Mechanics	3	3
Clerks	NIL	NIL
Telephone Inspectors	2	2

Number of Telephone Mechanics in Delhi Circle

7278. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Telephone Mechanics at present working in Delhi Circle and the number of vacant posts ; and

(b) the number of Telephone Mechanics who have been on deputation to the T&D Circle from Delhi Circle for a period of three years and above ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUNUNA):
(a) Total number of Mechanics working at present in the Delhi Telephone Districts is 630. The number of vacant posts is 47.

(b) Eight from the Delhi Telephone District.

Additional Manufacturing Capacity of cement

7279. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the additional manufacturing capacity of cement proposed to be established to meet the estimated demand in the coming years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)
The existing capacity of the cement industry is 19.5 million tonnes. An additional capacity of 7.173 million tonnes by way of new units and expansion of old units has been licensed/approved. A further capacity of 6.644 million tonnes is also under various stages of examination.

Setting up of Industrial Units in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh

7280. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any applications pending for grant of licences for industrial units to be set up in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) whether any of them are proposed to be set up in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir. 62 applications are pending for grant of licences for industrial units to be set up in Andhra Pradesh. Out of these, 3 relate to 1969, 12 to 1970, 24 to 1971 and 23 to 1972 (up to April 1972).

(b) District wise statistics are not being maintained.

Setting up of Medium Industries in Tripura

7281. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the Government of Tripura for setting up some medium size industries in Tripura ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) and (b). No such scheme has been received from the Tripura Government. However, the State's annual plan for 1972-73 contains a provision for conducting a feasibility study for setting up a jute mill in the State.

Small Scale Industries in Tripura

7282. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any small scale industries

were set up under a Government sponsored scheme in Tripura last year, and

(b) if so, the name of the industries and the number of persons employed therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b) The state Government have been requested to furnish the necessary information which will be laid on the Table of the House

Duties and functions of Films Censors Board

7283 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR will the Minister INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the duties functions of the Films Censor Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) The Central Board of Film Censor has been constituted by the Central Government for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition in India. The duties and functions of the Board which are laid down in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules 1958 are briefly as follows —

- (1) to receive applications for certification of films and after examining or having the films examined in the prescribed manner, and after giving an opportunity to the applicant in question for representing his views in the matter,
 - (i) sanction the film for unrestricted public exhibition, or
 - (ii) sanction the film for public exhibition restricted to adults, or
 - (iii) direct the applicant to carry out such excisions or modifications in the film as it thinks necessary before sanctioning the film for unrestricted public exhibition or for public exhibition restricted to adults, as the case may be, or
 - (iv) refuse to sanction the film for public exhibition,

(2) to submit an annual report to the Central Government reviewing the work done by the Board during the preceding financial year,

(3) to prescribe the manner in which the registers, records and accounts of the Board shall be kept,

(4) to review the work of Regional Officers and Members of the Advisory Panels

Setting up of industries in the Country particularly in Bihar

7284 SHRI R P YADAV Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating to open a chain factories of medium size for manufacturing engineering goods, automobile parts and scooters all over India,

(b) if so, the outlines thereof, and

(c) the names and location of Industries to be opened in Bihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) to (c) Government have no plans to establish a chain of factories of medium size for the manufacture of engineering goods, automobile parts and scooters all over India. However, applications for the manufacture of these items are considered on merits and letters of intent issued subject to policy considerations in existence. One letter of intent has been issued to a private party for the setting up of a new unit for the manufacture of 24,000 scooters per annum in Bihar.

योजनाविधि से पूर्व औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति का तैयार किया जाना

7285. श्री मूलचन्द झाग क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के सामने ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति प्रत्येक योजना-विधि से पूर्व तैयार की जाये और वह योजना-विधि तक बनी रहे ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या निर्णय है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) प्राक्कलन समिति ने औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिकरण सम्बन्धी अपनी 19 वी रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ यह सिफारिश की है कि औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति सामान्यरूप से कम से कम 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिये निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये ताकि वह पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के साथ साथ समाप्त हो।

(ख) प्राक्कलन समिति की इस सिफारिश पर उसकी अन्य सिफारिशों के साथ सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Broadcasting and T V Schemes in
Fourth plan unsatisfactory**

7 86 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether according to a midterm appraisal, broadcasting and television schemes have not fared satisfactorily in initial stages of the Fourth Plan, and

(b) if so, the reason for the same and the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) and (b). The progress in the implementation of broadcasting and television schemes has been slow in the initial stages of the Fourth Plan on account of the considerably long time taken in the acquisition of sites, preparation of designs execution of works and receipt or long delivery equipment

A Civil Wing has recently been set up in All India Radio for speedy execution of works Steps have also been taken to eliminate some of the procedural delays

**Manufacture of Blades with American
Firm Collaboration**

7287 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will

the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether two American Companies namely Schik and Gillette have approached the Government to put up plants in the country for the manufacture of their own brand of blades,

(b) if so, whether Indian blade manufacturers are likely to suffer a severe setback as a result thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Bell Telephone

7288 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company for the setting up of crossbar system in India,

(b) the terms of agreement and how far those are fulfilled, and

(c) whether Government have reviewed the performance and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes,

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached

(c) Yes The major part of Crossbar type of exchange equipment produced by Indian Telephone Industries is still under installation Of those Crossbar exchanges commissioned, some exchanges have been found to have some engineering defects, which have been identified and are being attended to

Statement

The main terms of agreement dated 21st May, 1964 are as under —

The Bell Telephone Manufacturing company were (1) to supply all technical information, knowledge and expert advice concerning manufacture, use and maintenance of the Crossbar telephone switching system and Pentaconta equipment and the installation maintenance and operation of the required factory equipment (2) to make available the necessary engineers and technician (3) to supply machines, tools and equipment for setting up of the plant to manufacture 1,00,000 lines of Crossbar type of Switching equipment per annum to be achieved in single shift by August, 1967

Barring a few drawings and designs, the BTM have fulfilled their undertakings in supplying the know how and in making available the services of necessary engineers and technicians. There was however, a shortfall in respect of manufacture of Crossbar equipment by the scheduled date. The difficulties causing the shortfall were located and discussed with the top representatives of M/S Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, who have since supplied some capital machines at their own cost and made available the services of their technical expert to join in the rectification work currently undertaken by the department. The capacity of ITI's Crossbar division has reached the target capacity of 1,00,000 lines per annum in March, 1972

Gang Parties of Casual Labourers to help Lineman and sub-inspectors

7289 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether permanent gang parties of casual labourers are existing in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and New Delhi Telephone Districts to help the Lineman and Sub-Inspectors in carrying out maintenance and repairs duty of telephone lines and cables expeditiously,

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for provision of permanent Gang Party on the lines of four Big Telephone Districts for

Patna also to enable subscribers to get better service and quick repairs of the faults of their telephones, and

(c) whether such demand has also been raised by the Service Unions with the administration and if so, the decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c) Casual labourers are employed in Telephone Districts for carrying out various items of work of manual nature, including assistance to field staff. Orders have been issued to the effect that 50% of these casual labourers who have put in continuous service of five years and above on 1.10.70 should be brought on to be regular establishment, subject to their fulfilling certain specified conditions. These orders are applicable to all Telephone Districts including the newly formed Telephone District at Patna.

पटना डिविजन में रेलवे डाक सेवा के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

7290 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पटना डिविजन में डाक व तार विभाग के अंतर्गत रेलवे डाक सेवा के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों की सरकारी रिहायशी आवास आवंटित किया गया है, और

(ग) जिन कर्मचारियों के पास रिहायशी मकान नहीं है उन्हें आवास सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं देने की सरकार की योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीमनन बहुगुणा)
(क) 1179

(ख) 73 (45 विभागीय क्वार्टर और 28 क्वार्टर रेलवे से किराए पर लिए गए हैं।)

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभाग की सभी शाखाओं के लिए विभाग पटना में 100 अतिरिक्त क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करा रहा है। आशा है, यह काम जुलाई, 1972 तक पूरा हो जाएगा। इसके अलावा रेल डाक सेवा के कर्मचारियों के लिए साहबगंज में रेलवे में 20 क्वार्टर किराए पर लेने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Family Planning wing in Patna P & T Dispensary

7291 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether proposal to open Family Planning wing in Patna P&T Dispensary has not yet been introduced, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) No.

(b) The employment Exchange has not yet been able to nominate suitable candidates for filling up the posts of Family Planning Field Workers. The matter has also been taken up with the State Government to obtain persons on deputation to fill up these posts.

Construction of Fast Breeder Nuclear Reactor

7292 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Government newspaper of Soviet Russia, Izvestia, Russia has successfully constructed the world's first "Fast Breeder Nuclear Reactor".

(b) whether its power producing capacity is 350,000 kilowatts,

(c) whether any other country has succeeded in making Fast Breeder Reactor, and

(d) whether the Indian atomic scientists have made any progress to construct a full

or experimental Fast Breeder Reactor and if so, the fields in which this progress has been made ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) U S A has two test reactors in operation namely EBR-II at Idaho with an output of 62.5 MW (TH) that is 20 MWe, and Enrico Fermi at Detroit, of 280 MW (YH) nominal, with a stretch capacity of 400 MW (TH)

France is well advanced in the construction of 250 MWe prototype at Marcoule.

Great Britain has at Dounreay an experimental reactor of 14 MWe, and a prototype of 250 MWe is well advanced. The British and French reactors will be critical some time in 1972-73.

(b) As regards progress made by India, a small experimental fast reactor became operational on May 22, 1972. Construction of a larger test reactor with an output of 50,000 KW (TH), which will be converted to 16,000 to 18,000 KW of electric energy, is to start shortly.

Observance of Sri Aurobindo Centenary by AIR and T V

7293 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have adopted programme for observing 'Sri Aurobindo Centenary' by All India Radio and Television, and

(b) if so, main features of such programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Programmes will include talks, discussions, features in English, Hindi and regional languages projecting Sri Aurobindo's life, thought and philosophy and also his role as a pioneer of the Indian Revolution.

Sectors for Investment earmarked for Job Potential

7294 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether sectors for investment in heavy, medium and small scale industries have been earmarked for increasing job potentialities, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b) The division into various investment sectors namely, heavy, medium and small scale, as visualised in the revised Licensing Policy of February, 1970, has been made with a view to broad base the entrepreneurial base in the country. The Government set up an Expert Committee on Unemployment under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Bhagwati, who would also be studying the possibility of creating more employment opportunities in the industrial sector.

गाजियाबाद स्थित मोहन मीकिन्स ब्रह्मरोज द्वारा शराब का उत्पादन

7295 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोहन मीकिन्स ब्रह्मरोज, गाजियाबाद को किननी शराब का उत्पादन करने का लाइसेंस दिया गया है,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इस फर्म ने वषवार कितनी शराब का उत्पादन किया है.

(ग) क्या उक्त अवधि में इस फर्म ने लाइसेंस में दी गई मात्रा से अधिक शराब का उत्पादन किया तथा बेचा है, और

गैर-सरकारी—	3 करोड़ 75 लाख 93 हजार रुपये
अन्य —	2 करोड़ 14 लाख 79 हजार रुपये
कुल —	5 करोड़ 90 लाख 72 हजार रुपये

सकिल-वार विवरण सलग्न है।

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) में मोहन मीकन ब्रह्मरोज लि०, गाजियाबाद को 1000 किलो ली० अल्कोहल बनाने के लिये 1959 को एक लाइसेंस दिया गया था। अल्कोहल उद्योग 1966 में लाइसेंस मुक्त कर दिया गया था और फरवरी 1970 तक मुक्त रहा। फर्म का अल्कोहल से तैयार काम का उत्पादन विगत तीन वर्षों में इस प्रकार है —

1969	1970	1971
1920 कि० ली०	3281 6 कि० ली०	1963 0 कि० ली०

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) इस फर्म पर कार्रवाई जिन्होंने अपनी लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता में अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ा लिया है। ऐसे विभिन्न उद्योगों के बारे में क्रिये जाने वाले सामान्य नीति निर्णय को ध्यान में रख के की जाएगी।

गैर सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन के बिलों की बकाया राशि

7296 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्र में, अलग-अलग मडल-वार, टेलीफोन बिलों की कुल किंमती राशि बकाया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचलीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : 1 मार्च, 1972 को 30 नवम्बर, 1971 तक जारी किए गए टेलीफोन बिलों के मद्दे कुल 5 करोड़ 90 लाख 72 हजार रुपये की राशि बकाया थी।

गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों की बकाया रकमों के अलग-अलग आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि 'गैर-सरकारी' और 'अन्य' इन दो मदों के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग आकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं

विबरण

1 मार्च, 1972 को 30 नवम्बर, 1971 तक जारी किए गए टेलीफोन बिलों के मद्दे सकि-
बार बकाया राशि ।

(भांकड़े लाख रुपयों में)

क्रमांक	सकिल/जिला	गैर-सरकारी	अन्य	कुल	कंफियत
1.	आन्ध्र सकिल	6.42	.20	6.62	
2.	असम सकिल	35.61	49.49	85.10	*
3.	बिहार सकिल	34.25	9.44	43.69	
4.	मध्य प्रदेश सकिल	32.71	10.77	43.48	
5.	महाराष्ट्र सकिल	1.18	8.99	10.17	*
6.	गुजरात सकिल	7.15	1.19	8.34	
7.	जम्मू व काश्मीर सकिल	7.12	18.69	25.81	
8.	केरल सकिल	2.71	.14	2.85	
9.	तमिलनाडु सकिल	2.24	.21	2.45	
10.	मैसूर सकिल	2.74	.12	2.86	
11.	उड़ीसा सकिल	8.56	4.99	13.55	
12.	पंजाब सकिल	9.33	6.47	15.80	
13.	राजस्थान सकिल	10.61	5.77	16.38	
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश सकिल	40.33	9.04	49.37	*
15.	पश्चिमी बंगाल सकिल	16.96	18.77	35.73	**
16.	कलकत्ता टेलीफोन जिला	37.82	9.24	47.06	
17.	बम्बई टेलीफोन जिला	37.12	4.55	41.67	***
18.	दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिला	59.38	47.62	107.00	
19.	मद्रास टेलीफोन जिला	4.17	.11	4.28	
20.	हैदराबाद टेलीफोन जिला	1.28	.03	1.31	
21.	बंगलूर टेलीफोन जिला	1.62	.12	1.74	
22.	अहमदाबाद टेलीफोन जिला	2.15	1.37	3.52	
23.	पूना टेलीफोन जिला	1.71	—	1.71	
24.	कानपुर टेलीफोन जिला	8.62	7.04	15.66	*
25.	नागपुर टेलीफोन जिला	4.14	0.43	4.57	**
कुल		375.93	214.79	590.72	

टिप्पणी :—

जारी किए गए बिलों की 1 जनवरी
1972 की स्थिति बताते हैं ।

* ये भांकड़े 31 अक्टूबर, 1971 तक
जारी किए गए बिलों की 1 फरवरी,
1972 की स्थिति बताते हैं ।

*** ये आंकड़े 30 जून, 1971 तक जारी
किए गए बिलों की 1 अक्टूबर, 1971
की स्थिति बताते हैं ।

** ये आंकड़े 30 सितम्बर, 1971 तक

“अवन्तिका” के सम्बन्ध में

7297. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 17 नवम्बर, 1971 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 467 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी दैनिक “अवन्तिका” के 14 जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक कितने स्थायी सम्बन्ध रहे हैं और कितने ‘डमो’ सम्बन्ध रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक ने किन्नी-कितनी पूँजी कब और कहा से लाकर लगाई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मशिर सिंह) : (क)

वर्ष	सम्बन्धों की संख्या*
1968	4
1969	3
1970	3
1971	2

*सम्बन्धों किस प्रकार के हैं इसके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) तीनों सम्बन्धों में प्रत्येक द्वारा 1970 के अन्त में लगाई गई ईक्विटी पूँजी की राशि 7,989/- रुपए थी। और ब्यापार उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, क्योंकि प्रकाशकों के लिए समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को यह ब्यापार देना आवश्यक नहीं है।

गुलामों का व्यापार

7298. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :

श्री एम० एम० जोषक :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा सरकार के गृह मंत्री ने गुलामों के व्यापार के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें कहा है कि उड़ीसा के 20 से अधिक मजदूर मध्य प्रदेश में बेचे गए हैं :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार हरिजनो, आदिवासियों और अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इस जघन्य व्यापार को करने वालों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने के लिए कोई कानून बनाना का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ). सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Posts advertised by U P S C. during 1971-72

7299. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts advertised by the Union Public Service Commission during 1971-72 ;

(b) The total number of applications received and the number of persons called for interview,

(c) the total amount realised for applications and as examination fees during this period, and

(d) how it compares with the expenditure incurred in conducting these examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA) (a) Number of posts advertised by Union Public Service Commission during 1971-72

(i) Recruitment by selection . 2,013

(ii) Recruitment by examination,

A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-3041/72]

(b) 1,33,590 applications were received and 12,552 persons were called for interview

(c) Rs. 23,67,451

(d) The total expenditure incurred in conducting the selections and examinations is Rs. 24,66,770 excluding the expenditure on office establishment and allowances

Amount spent on research by Engineering Propellant Division of Thumba Space Research Station

7300 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) The total amount spent by the engineering Propellant Division of the Thumba Space Research station for research and

(b) The results achieved out of this research?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Since the inception of the Propellant Engineering

Division of the Space Science & Technology centre in 1967-68 and upto the year 1971-72 a total expenditure of Rs. 16.95 lakhs on Capital and Rs. 51.70 lakhs on revenue account has been incurred.

(b) The requisite information is given in the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy which are circulated to the Honourable Members and placed in Parliament Library

Persons rendered homeless due to Cyclone in Assam

7301 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large number of people have been rendered homeless in Assam by a devastating cyclone on the 18th April, 1972, and

(b) if so the steps Government are taking to grant relief to these people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b) As intimated by the Government of Assam, on the 18th April, 1972 a severe cyclone accompanied by heavy hailstorm lashed an extensive area of Gauhati Sub Division causing damage to dwelling houses and crops. The State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000/- for issue of gratuitous relief to the affected people and fair price shops are to be opened wherever necessary in the affected area. Detailed enquiry is being made by the State Government to ascertain the actual number of families whose houses have been destroyed and who have become homeless. Their cases will be considered for house building/repairing grants.

सडना टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, मध्य प्रदेश

7302 श्री गंगाधर राव दीक्षित क्या सचिव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सडना टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में बहुत अधिक काम है क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र

राज्य का भी कुछ भाग इस सकिल में शामिल कर लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस सकिल को तोड़ कर इसका कुछ कम क्षेत्रफल करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) खडवा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का सीधा सम्बन्ध 14 स्थानों से जुड़ा हुआ है जिनमें से 4 महाराष्ट्र राज्य में हैं। ये स्थान हैं—अकोला, भुसावल, बम्बई और नागपुर। बाकी 10 स्थान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में ही हैं।

इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की यातायात की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए खडवा एक्सचेंज में अतिरिक्त द्रव्य और विशेष सेवा योजनाओं की जरूरत है।

इस एक्सचेंज को अधिक भागों में बांटने या इसका क्षेत्र कम करने का अर्थ नहीं है।

नेपा मिल में स्थानीय लोगों की नियुक्ति

7303 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) नेपालगंज के कागज के कारखानों में कार्य करने वाले विभिन्न ग्रेडों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या 500 रुपये में कम वेतन वाले पदों पर स्थानीय लोगों को नियुक्त करने के बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय (ड्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एण्टर प्राइज) के आदेशों का उक्त फैक्टरी द्वारा पालन किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) फैक्टरी में उन पदों पर, जिनका वेतनमान 500 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं है काम कर रहे स्थानीय लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और ऐसे पद कितने हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) में (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के विकास के लिये योजना

7304. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के विकास के लिए हाल ही में कोई योजना बनाई है और उस केन्द्रीय सरकार को स्वीकृति के लिये भेजा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में ऐसी कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) से (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Heavy Industries in Bihar

7305 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of Heavy Industries in Bihar both in Public and Private sectors, their location and the items manufactured by them,

(b) the total investment in heavy industries in both the sectors separately, and

(c) the number of persons employed in heavy industries separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) to (c). It is presumed that by 'heavy industries' the Hon'ble Member refers to industries with an investment of Rs. one

crore and above. A list of industries (Statement I) with an investment of Rs. one crore and above in the Central Public sector is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3042/72]. Similarly information about the private sector is not readily available. However, a list of licences issued from 1969 to 1971 for setting up industries in Bihar (Statement II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3042/72]. Information regarding the precise investment in these industries and the number of persons employed is not readily available.

Allocation of Funds for Bihar during Fourth Plan

7306. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation of money for Bihar during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the break-up of the total allocation, separately, from Central aid and State revenue and its further allocation in Bihar, District-wise, separately ;

(c) whether the *per-capita* central aid is comparatively low ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : (a) and (b). The approved Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 531.28 crores for Bihar State was agreed to be financed as under :—

	(Rs. crores)
Central assistance	338.00
State resources	193.28
Total	531.28

Information relating to the district-wise allocation of the Fourth Plan is not available in the State Planning Department.

(c) and (d) The *per capita* Central assistance to Bihar State is below the average *per capita* Central assistance to all States although it is higher than the *per capita* Central assistance to Andhra Pradesh, Maha-

rashtira, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The amount of Central assistance to Bihar has been determined in accordance with the formula approved by the National Development Council, as it has been done for every other State and consequently, it does not call for any revision.

Licence for Expansion of Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company

7307. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Tobacco and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., are interrelated companies and are foreign owned ;

(b) whether Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., has applied for a licence for expansion of production of Charminar cigarettes ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The question whether M/s. Indian Tobacco Co. and M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. are inter-related companies is under the consideration of the Department of Company Affairs. Both these companies are subsidiaries of the same holding Co. viz. British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

(b) and (c) M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. have applied for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 for effecting substantial expansion for manufacture of cigarettes. The proposal is under consideration.

Technical Know-how for Foreign Countries

7308. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which have offered to help India in her technical development ; and

(b) the various fields in which this co-operation would be available and the probable achievement thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Priced V P P. and Acknowledgement Forms

7309 SHRI S. C SAMANTA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the decision to impose price on V P P and Acknowledgment forms has been taken at the Ministry level or Ministry of Finance has also been consulted ,

(b) the actual losses due to wastage of these forms at user's level in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 ,

(c) the reasons of not taking a decision in this regard at the time of introduction of the Budget , and

(d) whether there are any other sets of forms such as telegram forms etc upon which price is likely to be imposed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) No decision for the pricing of these forms has yet been taken

(b) Information is not readily available

(c) Since no decision regarding the pricing of these forms has been taken, the question of pricing these forms at the time of the budget does not arise

(d) No.

Milk Factory at Madhopur Darbhanga

7310 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a proposal to start a milk factory in private sector at Madhopur in the district of Darbhanga (Bihar) ,

(b) whether the proposal has gone through,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) No such proposal has been received by Government so far

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Special Programme for the Development of Sunderbans Region

7311. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4090 on 26th April 1972 regarding special programme for development of Sunderbans Region and state

(a) whether the "Sunderbans Delta Project" scheme is under consideration of or sanctioned by the Planning Commission ;

(b) whether any amount has been allocated or spent on this scheme , and

(c) if already sanctioned, when the work is to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA), (a) The Central Water & Power Commission which examined the Sunderbans Delta Project, has requested the State Government to carry out further detailed investigations, collect additional data for design purposes and also prepare a detailed project report on the scheme so that the scheme may with suitable modifications be approved by the Planning Commission. This matter is still under correspondence between the Government of West Bengal and the C W & P C.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Rehabilitation of Families Evacuated from Sriharikota Island

7312 SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of families evacuated from Sriharikota Island ,

(b) the total amount earmarked and the amount so far spent on rehabilitates them , and

(c) the process of rehabilitation such as providing them land, house sites. etc. ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDAI): (a) to (c) The question of evacuation and rehabilitation of the residents of Sriharikota Island is being attended to by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Amount paid as O. T. to Calcutta Telephone Employees

7313. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the actual amount paid as overtime allowance to Calcutta Telephones Employees during 1970-71 ;

(b) whether the actual amount was really necessary for actual work ; and

(c) whether service to customers of Calcutta Telephones have been imposed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Rs. 29,20,700/-.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The overtime expenditure was incurred due to shortage of staff. The availability of adequate staff is a necessity for rendering proper service. Continuous attempts are made to improve the service further.

Mizo Rebels having Chinese Weapons

7314 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Mizo rebels have got certain Chinese weapons very recently ; and

(b) if so, the source from which they got weapons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have no such information about recent receipt of Chinese weapons by Mizos.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of C. R. P. and B. S. F. Personnel

7315. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difference in the pay scales for C. R. P. and B. S. F. personnel ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and if not, whether any specific consideration would be made for B. S. F. personnel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Third Pay Commission is already examining the entire structure of salaries admissible to Central Government employees including the personnel of the armed services and the para-military forces. In view of this comprehensive study by the Pay Commission the Government of India are not separately considering this question in respect of the Border Security Force.

Proposed Experts Study Team to assess situation in Bengal Film Industry

7316. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to send a study team of experts to review and assess the situation of Bengal Film Industry at Calcutta, during the speech of Demands for Grants this year ;

(b) if so, when the team shall start ; and

(c) whether the team shall start for practical purpose to remove the difficulties or to recommend the measures only ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to

send a team to study the problems of the film industry in the eastern region.

(b) and (c) The details of the proposal are being worked out.

High Price of Commodities sold at Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi

7317. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi, was sponsored by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1963 to stabilise prices of items of daily requirement with a view to provide relief to the Central Government employees ;

(b) whether most of the items are sold at a higher rate than at the market price by the society ; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to tone up the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss Suffered by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi

7318. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society, is running at a loss ; if so, the total amount of loss upto the end of 1971 ;

(b) whether the balance sheet for the year 1970-71 has shown some net profit ;

(c) if so, whether damaged and unsaleable goods (lying both in the stores and godown) worth lakhs of rupees have not been disposed of and profit is shown artificially ; and

(d) whether whatever profit is shown

in the year 1970-71 is on account of confiscated goods which gives a profit of 25 per cent to 10 per cent and if the sale of these commodities are not accounted for, there will be huge loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) : Yes, sir. Total loss upto end of June, 1971, was Rs. 22.97 lakhs.

(b) Yes, sir. The provisional accounts of the Society for the year 1970-71 show a net profit of Rs. 4.76 lakhs.

(c) The damaged and unsaleable goods with the Society at the close of the year 1970-71, amounted to Rs. 89,724.00. As against this, a provision of Rs. 2,32,012.36 has been made in the Balance Sheet for 1970-71 to meet the loss on account of damaged and obsolete goods. Hence the Profit and Loss Account for 1970-71 has been prepared correctly.

(d) No, Sir. All sections of commodities generally showed gross profit during the year 1970-71.

Recovery of Dead Bodies of two school going girls from a well near R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

7319 SHRI B.S. BHURA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that dead bodies of two school going girls with hands tied together with a man's handkerchief were recovered on the 12th March, 1972 from a well in Berki Sarai village near R.K. Puram, New Delhi ;

(b) whether on the 11th March, 1972 parents of the girls went to the concerned Police Station and the Police officials did not care to record the complaint or take any action in time ;

(c) whether the parents have demanded a high level enquiry into this matter ; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) . Yes.

(b) This is incorrect. The parents of the girls did not come to the police station on 11.3.1972. Information of these dead bodies in the well was received at police station Hauz Khas from the Central Control Room on 12.3.1972 at 8.37 A.M.

(c) Yes. The parents have demanded investigation by a special investigation agency or by the C.I.D.

(d) THE case FIR No. 121 dated 20.3.72 under section 302 IPC was initially investigated by the special staff of the south District Police. On 6th April, 1972, the investigation was transferred to the Crime Branch of C.I.D. Delhi Police.

Injuries to Civilians during Field-Firing by the Border Security Force

7320. SHRI DASARATHA DEB. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the field-firing by Border Security Force at Gokulnagar in Tripura on the 13th April, 1972, one woman was hit by a bullet fatally ;

(b) if so, the compensation paid to the family of the deceased ;

(c) the number of occasions when the civilians were either killed or wounded in different places in Tripura due to the field-firing by Border Security Force during the last two years; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop the practice of field-firing in and around the inhabited areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a). One woman sustained severe injuries as a result of a bullet hit, when an Army unit was carrying out firing practice in Gokulnagar BSF range on the 13th April 1972. According to the reports received, the injury was not fatal.

(b) Claim, if any, received will be dealt with by the Ministry of Defence in accordance with the rules on the subject.

(c) During the last two years no civilian was killed or wounded in Tripura due to field-firing by Border Security Force.

(d) As all safety precautions to warn the local inhabitants are taken before carrying out firing practices by the Border Security Force, there is no proposal to stop such firing practices.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

7321. SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn a news-item under the caption "Sema objects to Centre's Stands", which appeared in the "The Statesman" dated the 4th May, 1972 where the Chief Minister of Nagaland while commenting on a Gauhati Newspaper report, is reported to have said that when the whole question of the boundary dispute between Nagaland and Assam is under examination of an Adviser in the Ministry of Home affairs, such premature and conflicting report would do more harm than good ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a). Government have seen the Press reports.

(b) The position of the Assam-Nagaland boundary under the law has been explained to the Chief Minister of Nagaland. The question of any adjustment in this boundary will depend on the outcome of the discussions between the Chief Minister of Assam and Nagaland and the recommendations of the Adviser.

Partial shifting of Office of PMG., U. P. Circle, Lucknow to Allahabad, Kanpur

7322. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ordered to shift a portion of the Office of the Postmaster General, Uttar Pradesh Circle, Lucknow to Allahabad or Kanpur ; and

(b) the reason for this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Station for Brahmar, Mysore

7324 SHRI P R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All India Radio Broadcasting Station has been sanctioned to Brahmar in South Kanara District of Mysore State ; and

(b) if so, when will this station come into existence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. A project for setting up a medium power transmitter at Udupi near Brahmar with studios and low-power transmitter at Mangalore, has been sanctioned.

(b) 1974-75.

Operational Requirement of Para-Military Forces in Eastern Region

7325. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY . Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether the operational requirements of para-military forces in Eastern Region have considerably minimised ;

(b) whether proper planning and decision in regard to its development/reduction would save crores of infructuous expenditure being incurred for its utilisation in defence preparedness in other regions/sector , and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The over-all requirements of para-military forces are reviewed from time to time and consistent with the tasks these forces are required to perform for maintaining the security of the country, the expenditure on them is kept as low as possible.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा चोरी हुई मूर्तियों का बरामद किया जाना

7326. श्री चन्मूलाल चन्नाकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने बाणकुपुरी, नई दिल्ली के एक मकान से हाल में चोरी की हुई मूर्तियों को बरामद किया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(ग) बरामद की गई वस्तुओं का म्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क). जी हां, श्रीमान् । 13, तीन-मूर्ति मार्ग से चोरी गई सभी मूर्तियां । पुराव-शेष बरामद हो गए हैं ।

(ख) तीन

(ग) बरामद की गई वस्तुओं की एक सूची संलग्न है ।

बिबरण

क्रमांक	वस्तु का नाम	संख्या
1	बिना आधार का तैराकोट्टा का सिर—नाप 4-1/2" × 3"	एक
2	लकड़ी के आधार में रखा गया सफेद पत्थर की तक्षशिला की बुद्ध की मूर्ति (सिर), चौकोर आकार की ।	एक
3	काले पत्थर में बैठे हुए बुद्ध—नाप 11" × 8"	एक
4	बोछ गया से काला रंग लिए हुए कांस्य घातु की काली बैठी हुई बुद्ध की मूर्ति—नाप लगभग 9" × 4"	एक

5	बोधि-सत्व (साधु) कास्य, पीतल के रंग की—नाप $4'' \times 9''$	दो
6	बैठी हुई बौद्ध मूर्ति, कासे की—नाप $3'' \times 4''$	एक
7	तारा—काम की बैठी हुई मूर्ति—नाप $9'' \times 4''$	एक
8	लम्बे आकार की खसुराहो की पत्थर की मूर्ति—रेगुका पत्थर के रंग की—नाप $9'' \times 4''$	एक
9	चादी का टी सैंट	एक
10	चादी का गोला	एक
11	बोतल का चादी का आवरण	एक
12	हरे रंग के आवरण की गद्दी	एक
13	$6'' \times 5''$ का पत्थर का मन्दिर—बीच में शिवजी जैसी बैठी हुई मूर्ति।	एक

Appointment of Assistant Engineers in Delhi Municipal Corporation

7327 SHRI K SURYANAYANA
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4976 on the 3rd May, 1972 regarding appointment of Assistant Engineers in Delhi Municipal Corporation and state

(a) whether the U P S C invited applications for direct recruits to the posts of Assistant Engineers (Civil) in the Water Supply and Sewer Disposal Wing of the Delhi Municipal Corporation sometimes in April, 1971,

(b) whether selection to these posts has not been made so far and a panel prepared and sent to the Municipal Corporation, and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and when it is likely to be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) In view of the writ petition filed by some of the Assistant Engineers in the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking—Shri Udham Dadwan and others—which is pending in the High Court of Delhi and the fact that there are some other persons who are not a party to the Writ Petition but are similarly placed and likely to be affected by the judgment of the High Court, the Union Public Service Commission decided not to proceed with the selection at this stage.

मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अनुवाद का कार्य करने वाले अधिकारी

7328 श्री सुधाकर पांडे क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य पर लगे राजपत्रित अनुवादकों सहित इस समय कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, तथा 00 से अधिक कर्मचारी वाले ऐसे किन्ने कार्यालय हैं जहाँ हिन्दी अनुवादक का एक भी पद नहीं बनाया गया है?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

अधिकारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देना

7329. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन् 1970 तक तथा आलू वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना अभी शेष है?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) अब तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के

कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या जिनको गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन हिन्दी में एक या एक से अधिक निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के बारे में कोई अलग आँकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

देशभर से प्रतिवर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार की नोकरी में अनेक अधिकारी भर्ती किए जाते हैं; इसी प्रकार प्रतिवर्ष अनेक कर्मचारी भवकाश प्राप्त करते हैं। अतः हिन्दी में अभी प्रशिक्षित

किए जाने वाले कर्मचारियों की वास्तविक संख्या का हिसाब लगाना कठिन है। फिर भी मोटे अनुमान के अनुसार लगभग 2 लाख राजपत्रित-अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को अभी हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देना है।

किन्तु अब राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण पर जोर दिया जा रहा है और उनमें से बहुत अधिकारी गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही हिन्दी की कक्षाओं अथवा शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाये जा रहे पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम द्वारा हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं।

विवरण

उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिन्होंने हिन्दी शिक्षण के अधीन हिन्दी की परीक्षाएँ पास की हैं :—

वर्ष	प्रबोध	प्रवीण	प्राप	जोड़
1953	36	—	—	36
1954	655	—	—	655
1955	362	—	—	362
1956	259	124	—	383
1957	1,488	605	337	2,430
1958	1,963	2,289	1,119	5,371
1959	2,179	2,253	1,707	6,139
1960	3,190	3,045	2,393	8,628
1961	5,712	10,148	3,721	19,581
1962	12,216	21,063	8,130	41,409
1963	8,707	16,888	11,421	37,016
1964-65	4,827	7,230	14,233	26,290
1965-66	4,888	8,731	9,382	23,001
1966-67	3,131	5,875	7,398	16,404
1967-68	3,533	5,378	6,332	15,243
1968-69	2,166	4,341	6,016	12,523
1969-70	6,760	5,937	6,082	18,779
1970-71	6,954	7,182	7,207	21,343
1971-72	3,966	6,287	6,469	16,722
जोड़	72,992	1,07,376	91,947	2,72,315

Visit of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by Team of Experts

7330 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Team of experts had gone to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to assess the extent of present development of industries and to formulate a plan and policy for future industrial development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and

(b) if so, the findings of the Team and action taken or proposed to be taken to implement them.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) A team of officers from the DC (SSI) had visited the islands in January 1968 and submitted a report on the development of small scale industries in the Islands. It is understood that certain proposals submitted by the Administration on the basis of the report are presently under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा भारतीय नागरिकों का अपहरण

7331. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सीमा-वर्ती क्षेत्रों से भारी संख्या में भारतीय नागरिकों का पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा अपहरण कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत दो वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों का अपहरण किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Excise Regulation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7332. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Excise Regulation for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which was considered and approved by Home Minister's Advisory Committee for these Islands and its meeting held in November/December, 1970, has come into force and if not, the reasons therefor ,

(b) whether the Calcutta High Court held Chief Commissioner's executive order stopping import and sale of liquors in the Islands as illegal ; and

(c) if so, whether import and sale of liquors is now allowed in the Islands and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) (a) The draft Andaman and Nicobar Islands Excise Regulation, which was approved by the Home Minister's Advisory Committee in November, 1970 could not be promulgated so far on account of connected questions of policy which arose subsequently

(b) The High Court has held that, in the absence of legislative sanction, the Chief Commissioner cannot impose a total prohibition by executive action.

(c) The Calcutta High Court has, on a petition, stayed the auction of liquor shops in these Islands, and the matter is now *sub judice*. Import and sale of liquor is, therefore, not being allowed except for consumption by Defence personnel and for and for religious purposes.

अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में उद्योग

7333. श्री हुसैन खन् बख्शवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विकास आयुक्त, पोर्ट ब्लेयर के अधीन अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये बने प्रशासनिक तथा सगठनात्मक व्यवस्था का स्वरूप क्या है ;

(ख) क्या द्वीपसमूह में विद्यमान व्यवस्था वहा के वर्तमान उद्योगों की देखरेख करके और अन्य उद्योगों के विकास के लिये पर्याप्त है;

(ग) द्वीपसमूह के 1972-73 के बजट में उद्योगों के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है, और द्वीपसमूह के 1972-73 के बजट में नियत कुल राशि में इसका अनुपात क्या है; और

(घ) उद्योगों के लिए बजट में नियत राशि का व्यौरा क्या है और द्वीप समूह में विशेषकर लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में वर्तमान उद्योगों की सहायता करने और नये उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु इसमें से कितनी-कितनी राशि सीधे खर्च की जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) श्री (ख). पोर्ट ब्लेयर के विकास आयुक्त के अधीन अर्न्तमान और निकोबार द्वीपों के कुटीर एवं लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये एक प्राशासनिक कार्य व्यवस्था है। इस विभाग के प्रधान वे स्वयं हैं तथा उनके अधीन एक कुटीर उद्योग अधिकारी भी कार्य करता है। वर्तमान कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों की देख रेख तथा इस प्रकार के उद्योगों का अग्रतर विकास करने के लिये यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी जा रही है।

(ग) 1972-73 के इन उद्योगों के कुल 4,18,000 रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की गई है द्वीपों के 1972-73 के कुल बजट में इसका अनुपात 0.23 प्रतिशत है।

(घ) मुख्य आवन्तन इस प्रकार है—
राजस्व व्यय 3,58,000 रुपये है जिसमें निम्नलिखित भी सम्मिलित हैं:—

(1) स्थानीय कारीगरों को उन्नत प्रकार के औजारों और उपकरणों की पूर्ति के लिए (15,000 रुपये) 50 प्रतिशत तक की सहायता देना, तथा

(2) औद्योगिक सहकारिता उद्योगों को प्रबन्धकीय सहायता (3,000 रु०) देना। वर्तमान औद्योगिक एकको की सहायता के लिये तथा लघु-उद्योग क्षेत्र से उद्योगों के विकास के लिये सीधे व्यय किए जाने के लिए 18,000 रुपये की सहायता तथा 60,000 रुपये ऋण की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अलावा 10 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय अनुदान अथवा सहायता का भी क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

बंस पासपोर्ट पर पश्चिम बंगाल आये हुये
पाकिस्तान के नागरिक

7334. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो बंस पासपोर्ट पर पश्चिम बंगाल आये थे और जिन्होंने 1 जनवरी, 1970 से अब तक, जिला-वार, अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की बीसा की अवधि उक्त अवधि में बढ़ाई गई थी ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों की सूचना के अनुसार समूचे राज्य में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भूमिगत हो गये हैं, और

(घ) उनका पता लगाने तथा उन्हें वापिस भेजने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Raise in salary of D.M.C. councillors

7335. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing the 'Statement' dated the 3rd May, 1972, where the Councillors of Delhi Metropolitan Council have urged for a raise in their salary and other amenities ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to meet the demand of the Councillors in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The news item referred to by the Honble Member relates to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and not the Metropolitan Council. Government have not received any reference from the Delhi Administration in this regard.

Agreement between U.N.I. and Tass

7336. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(b) whether an agreement between the United News of India and TASS has been reached recently; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Following are the broad features of the Agreement as furnished by courtesy of the U.N.I.

(i) TASS has granted UNI the right to use TASS news in the UNI News Service in India. TASS news will be received in India by radio teleprinter.

(ii) UNI has also agreed to granted TASS the right to use UNI news in the TASS News Service. UNI will supply its domestic news service to

the TASS representative in New Delhi.

(iii) TASS and UNI have agreed to give preference to each other's reports in covering events in India and the Soviet Union respectively.

Detection of forged M.Os in Uttar Pradesh

7337. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** : will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some forged money orders have been detected in some Post offices in Bareilly District of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in these forged money orders ;

(c) whether an enquiry has been set up to investigate the matter ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) : Yes. 13 Money orders of value Rs. 2249/- purported to have been issued from Amroha (U.P.) on 28.3.72 were found to be bogus. Out of these, seven money orders for Rs. 1230/- were actually paid including five at Bareilly and two at Shahjahanpur whereas six money orders remained unpaid. Value of one money paid at Shahjahanpur was recovered from the payee.

(c) and (d). All the cases stand reported to the police. The departmental enquiries are also in progress.

Profit made by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Store, Delhi

7338. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the turn-over of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Stores in Delhi during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 ; and

(b) the profit made by the Cooperative Society during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The annual turn-over and profit/loss earned by the Society during the cooperative

years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given below :—

Year	Turn-over	Net profit (+)/Net Loss (-)
	Rs.	Rs.
1968-69	78,74,324 22	(-) 8,15,737 22
1969-70	77,11,792 12	(-) 1,63,465 37
1970-71	1,10,09,456 64	(+) 4,75,819 93
(subject to audit)		

National Anthem over AIR

7339 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the AIR has decided to stop
playing National Anthem on all AIR Sta-
tions, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI
SAIPATHY) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Govern-
ment decided to discontinue playing of the
National Anthem at the end of the day's
programme because it was felt that at that
hour listeners would be relaxing or retire
and would not be in a position to show due
respect to the Anthem

देवनागरी में तार

7340 श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि
1960 में विभिन्न तारघरों में देवनागरी में
कितने तार भेजे गये और 1971-72 के दौरान
इसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनवन बहुगुणा).
1960-61 में देवनागरी में लगभग 1
लाख 15 हजार तार बुक किए गये थे ।

1971-72 में देवनागरी में बुक किए गए
तारों की संख्या लगभग 9 लाख 52 हजार थी ।
इस प्रकार इस दौरान करीब 7 लाख 77
हजार की वृद्धि हुई ।

हिन्दी तार प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण

7341. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन
तारघरों में हिन्दी में तार भेजने की सुविधा इस
समय उपलब्ध नहीं है वहां इस सुविधा की
व्यवस्था करने तथा हिन्दी में तार-प्रणाली में
और अधिक कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के
लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनवन बहुगुणा) .

इस समय 4,000 से अधिक तारघरों में
देवनागरी तार स्वीकार किये जाते हैं । इस
सेवा का धीरे धीरे अन्य तारघरों में भी विस्तार
किया जा रहा है ।

देश में 13 स्थानों पर देवनागरी तार
प्रणाली की प्रशिक्षण कक्षाओं में सारा सात
इसका प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । देवनागरी
तार प्रणाली में अब तक 8,000 से अधिक
आपरेटरों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है ।

टेलीप्रिंटर मशीनों वाले तारघर

7342. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री . क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में ऐसे तारघरों की संख्या
कितनी है जहां तार भेजने के लिए टेलीप्रिंटर
मशीनें लगी हैं ,

(ख) इन मशीनों की कुल संख्या कितनी
है और इनमें से देवनागरी लिपि की कितनी
मशीनें हैं, और

(ग) देश के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नगरों के तारघरों में देवनागरी लिपि की टेलीप्रिंटर मशीनें लगाने हेतु क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतानंदन बहगुणा) :

(क) 601

(ख) कुल संख्या 4582

देवनागरी

टेलीप्रिंटर

मशीनों की संख्या 214

(ग) जैसे-जैसे देवनागरी तारों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, धीरे-धीरे देश के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण शहरों के तारघरों में देवनागरी टेलीप्रिंटर मशीनें लगाई जा रही हैं। सकल अध्यक्षों को अधिकार दे दिया गया है कि वे तार यातायात के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार अपने अधीन तारघरों के लिए देवनागरी टेलीप्रिंटर मशीनें प्राप्त कर लें।

Increase in local telephone call charges

7343 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the local telephone call charges from 20 paise to 30 paise per call,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the extent to which such a raise will bring revenue to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Setting up of Industries in Andhra Pradesh

7344. SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state .

(a) new industries started in Andhra Pradesh in 1970-71, 1971-72 and those proposed to be started in 1972-73 both in Public Sector (Central sector and State Sector) and Private Sector, and

(b) the number of the industries which are located in the Backward Districts of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). On the basis of information furnished by the State Government, Statement I showing details of new industrial projects sanctioned in 1970-71 in the private sector and Statement II showing the new industrial projects sanctioned between the years 1969 and 1971 in the public sector are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No Lt-3043/72] Similar information for 1971-72 and proposals for 1972-73 are not readily available. It would be observed from the annexures that 7 projects (marked by an asterisk) are located in the backward districts of the State

Manufacture of Synthetic Paper

7345 SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of synthetics paper which is becoming quite popular in U S A , and

(b) whether Government are considering proposals to start manufacturing synthetic paper in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Research work has been going on for the past ten years to produce paper from synthetic fibre in the U S A

(b) In view of the High cost of production and of the complicated technology involved, manufacture of synthetic paper may not be feasible in the country in the immediate future.

Slow growth rate due to delay in issuing of Licences

7346. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the slow growth rate has been due to delay in issuing Industrial licences;

(b) the total number of Licences issued since 1st January, 1971 till date and the total number of applications received during this period; and

(c) the reasons for delay in granting the licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) 742 licences were issued since 1st January, 1971 till 31st March, 1972 3583 applications for industrial licence have been received during this period.

(c) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals and the disposal of particular applications is often delayed due to various factors. In some cases, the applications do not provide all the necessary particulars and some additional information has to be obtained. In certain other cases, policy decisions on the industry as a whole have to be arrived at. The disposal of licence applications has been considerably speeded up since last year and Government are taking vigorous measures to further speed it up.

भिण्ड और इटावा के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

7347. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिधिया (गलियर) : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संचार विभाग मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड नगर और उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा नगर को सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ने के लिए सहमत हो गया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना ।

भिण्ड तथा ग्वालियर के बीच टेलीफोन लाइन

7348. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिधिया (ग्वालियर) : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड नगर और ग्वालियर के बीच टेलीफोन की दूसरी लाइन डालने के पूर्व स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम के सम्पन्न होने की दिशा में तय हुए कार्य में अब तक हुई प्रगति का विवरण क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

भिण्ड और ग्वालियर के बीच सीधे दो टेलीफोन लाइनें पहले से ही काम कर रही हैं । इन स्थानों के बीच और सर्किट उपलब्ध हो सके, इसके लिए जून, 1971 में एक 3 चैनल कैरियर सिस्टम की स्थापना की मजूरी दे दी गई थी । इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्स्टीट्यूट से आवश्यक साज-सामान प्राप्त हो जाने पर, उनकी स्थापना की जाएगी और प्रतिरिक्त टर्क सर्किट दे दिए जाएंगे ।

बाद में भिण्ड और ग्वालियर के बीच एक 8 चैनल कैरियर सिस्टम स्थापित करने की सम्भावना की भी विभाग जांच कर रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के स्योंडा कस्बे में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

7349. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिधिया— (ग्वालियर) : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के दतिया जिले में स्योंडा कस्बे में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में सुधार करने हेतु क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : इस समय स्योंडा (जिला दतिया) में लम्बी दूरी का एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर है, जिसका मूल एक्सचेंज दतिया है । यहां 20 लाइनों का एक सघु घाटो एक्सचेंज लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

इस समय सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर के लिए लगे बोहो के तारों को बदलने के लिए ए० सी० एस० आर० तार की आवश्यकता है, जिसकी हूपा है। इस काम में वजह से यह काम रुका लगभग छ महीने लगेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश के डाकूप्रस्त क्षेत्र में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत उद्योगों की स्थापना

7350 श्रीमती बी आर सिन्धिया—
स्वास्थ्य क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के डाकूप्रस्त क्षेत्र में वहाँ के लोगों को राहत देने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग खोले स्थापित करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव की मुख्य रूप रेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश के डाकूप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने का अभी इस समय कोई विचार नहीं है, राज्य सरकार ने यह बताया है कि मुरैना जिले में एक सहकारी चीनी मिल खोली गई है और सहकारी समितियों को इन क्षेत्रों में अन्य उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि, पानी तथा सस्ती दर पर बिजली आदि जैसी आवश्यक सुविधाएँ प्रियायते दी जा रही है।

Stagnation of Technical Staff in the Directorate of Plan Publicity

7351 SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of technical staff working in the Directorate of Plan Publicity,

(b) whether a number of such staff have reached the maximum in their grade and are stagnating; and

(c) if so, the promotional avenues for such staff and the steps taken to improve them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) 194, in the Directorate of Field Publicity.

(b) As on May 1972, 53 people had reached the maximum of the scale of pay in their grade

(c) Such staff are eligible for promotion to higher posts provided they possess the prescribed qualifications

Shortage of Cement in Bahraich (U. P)

7352 SHRI B R SHUKLA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of cement in the District of Bahraich (U. P) since December, 1971,

(b) whether the public utility works under the crash programme for rural employment have been held up because of the non-availability of cement, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) The average consumption of cement in the District of Bahraich is 1,000 tonnes per month. As a quantity of 1,118 tonnes in December, 71 and 1,600 tonnes in January 1972 have been moved to this District, normally there should be no acute shortage of cement in this District

Sabotage in Heavy Electricals Ltd.

7353 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in *Patriot* dated 6th May, 1972 under the caption "Sabotage of Heavy Electricals Limited", and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations against the management have been looked into and have been found to be unjustified. The inter-union rivalries, especially during the period of verification by the Labour Department of U. P. Govt. for determining which of the Unions, is to be recognised, seems to be apparently the cause of such baseless complaints and allegations against the management. The incident of violence and assault is reported to have occurred outside the BHEL township and is under investigation by the U. P. Police.

Cases of pick pocketing in Sadar Bazar Delhi

7354. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether of late a gang of pick-pockets is operating in Sadar Bazar, Delhi;

(b) whether majority of the cases go unreported because of harassment by the Police of the area and the persons effected being from outside Delhi; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make enquiries into the matter and take necessary remedial measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No gang of pick-pockets is operating in Sadar Bazar, Delhi. But there are some stray cases of pick pocketing.

(b) No Sir. No such instance has come to the notice of the Government. Cases have been reported by persons living in Delhi and also by persons coming from outside. During the period from 1.1.72 to 30.4.72 44 cases of pick-pocketing were reported at the Sadar Bazar Police Station, of which 6 cases were reported by persons from outside Delhi. During this period 9 pick-pockets were arrested.

(c) Question of holding an inquiry does not arise. Uniformed and plain clothes staff are posted at busy markets and at bus stops to prevent pick-pocketing and periodically special drives are organised against pick-pockets.

Auto-telephone service between Ferozabad and Agra

7355. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Auto-telephone service is proposed to be started between Ferozabad (District Agra) and Agra, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No. There is no such proposal for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-inclusion of names of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the First Select list of Indian Statistical Service Grade IV

7356. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2686 on the 12th April, 1972 regarding appointment of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the Central Statistical Organisation and state :

(a) whether even after ten months of the decision of treating the services of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the Central Statistical Organisation, as regular from 1962, their names have not yet been included in the first Select List for the Indian Statistical Service Grade IV ;

(b) whether these cases are being delayed further by linking them with the next review of the Feeder List and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when these cases will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). It has already been stated in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 2686 answered on the 12th April, 1972, that the question of eligibility and fitness of the officers for inclusion of their names in the first select list for promotion to grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service has been taken up with the Union Public Service Commission. The advice of the Union Public Service Commission has very recently been received to the effect that two Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators concerned should be considered to be eligible for selection for inclusion in the first Select List in view of the fact that their seniority in the grade of Senior Investigators has undergone a revision consequent upon their confirmation against reserved vacancies. The advice of the Union Public Service Commission is under consideration. The question whether the officers even if considered eligible would be considered fit for inclusion in the first Select List is still under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. As such the question of delaying their cases by linking them to the preparation of a subsequent feeder list does not arise. It is not possible for the present to say when their cases will be finalised.

Delay in confirmation of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators of Central Statistical Organisation

7357. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2685 on the 12th April, 1972 regarding confirmation of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators of Central Statistical Organisation and state :

(a) whether *ad hoc* appointments particularly those continuing for more than four years, carry with them the recurring benefits of increment and service in that Grade in future ; and

(b) whether the departmental delay in confirmation and consequently in *ad hoc* promotion as Assistant Director of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators of Central Statistical Organisation appointed in 1962, has resulted in recurring financial loss to them and if so, the steps taken by Government to make up these losses ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The *ad hoc* promotions do not confer any right to regular promotion against the posts in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service but the persons so promoted are entitled to increments while officiating on such *ad hoc* basis. If they are regularly promoted to that Grade in future, they would be entitled to the benefit of the increments on the basis of the period of *ad hoc* promotion. Such period would not however, count as regular service in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service for the purpose of the further promotion.

(b) The question of inclusion of the names of the two Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the Integrated List of holders of feeder posts, from among whom promotions to posts in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service are to be made, is under the consideration of Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The question of recurring financial loss will arise only after their names are included in such Integrated List and they are regularly promoted to posts in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service.

Delay in finalising the Seniority List of Scheduled Castes Senior Investigators of Central Statistical Organisation

7358. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been some delay in finalising the combined seniority list of Senior Investigators of Central Statistical Organisation and whether this delay would not affect the interests of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to stop such delays in finalising the cases of Scheduled Caste employees ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-

MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Confirmations were made in September 1971 against certain permanent posts of Senior Investigators of the Central Statistical Organisation. As a result of these confirmations, the inter-se seniority positions of some of the Senior Investigators had to be revised. These changes were carried out and the revised seniority list circulated on 9th November, 1971. There has thus been no delay in finalising the seniority list of Senior Investigators of the Central Statistical Organisation.

As a result of the confirmations made in September 1971, a few Senior Investigators who had been promoted on an *ad hoc* basis to officiate as Assistant Directors in the Central Statistical Organisation earlier, became junior in the grade of Senior Investigators to two Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators who were similarly promoted on an *ad hoc* basis to officiate as Assistant Directors only in 1971. The promotions of these Senior Investigators made on an *ad hoc* basis would continue only till such time as regular Grade IV Officers of the Indian Statistical Service become available for appointment against these posts. Such *ad hoc* promotions do not confer any right to regular promotions against the posts in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service. As such, delay in the *ad hoc* promotions does not affect the service interest of an individual, though there may have been some monetary loss. The question of inclusion of the names of the two Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the Integrated List of holders of feeder posts, from among whom promotions to posts in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service are to be made, is under the consideration of Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Properties in possession of Former Rulers

7359. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have addressed any communication to the Union Government seeking clarification in respect of properties in the possession of former Rulers on the basis of their earlier status ; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Film Institute trained Artistes with T. V. Centre at Delhi

7360. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4047 on the 26th April, 1972 regarding the Film Institute trained artistes, and state :

(a) whether Film Institute trained Artistes who have already put up two eight years of service with T. V. Centre at Delhi are ingored for the post of T. V. Producer, Cameraman, Editors, Recordists, Script Writers in T. V. Centre, in preference to those without any experience in Audio-Visual Media ; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and remedial measures being undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir. Film Institute trained Artistes are being considered along with other eligible candidates for the posts in TV Centre Delhi. Appointments are made on the basis of qualifications, experience and suitability.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Industries near forest areas in Kerala

7361. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any new scheme to set up industry near the forest area in the state of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Kerala Industrial Development Corporation has a proposal to set up an integrated pulp & paper project in Kerala, based on the forest raw materials of the State.

(b) The main features of the company are as follows :—

(i) Capacity : (a) 1,00,000 tonnes per annum of writing paper and Paper Boards. (b) — Chemical Pulp 1'0,000 tonnes per annum.

(ii) Investment : Rs. 60 crores.

(iii) Employment : 3,300 persons

(vi) Location : Not indicated.

Field Publicity Units in Kerala

7362. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Districts in the State of Kerala where Field Publicity Units were opened ;

(b) when every District in Kerala is expected to be covered with a Field Publicity Unit ; and

(c) the efforts made so far to secure a qualitative and quantitative improvement in these activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) (1) All ppy (2) Cannanore (3) Ernakulam (4) Kottayam (5) Kozhikode (6) Trichur and (7) Trivandrum.

(b) The seven Field Publicity Units in Kerala, between them, cover all the ten districts of the State. Further augmentation of the Field Publicity Units will depend upon availability of resources.

(c) Qualitative improvements are being secured by bringing about closer liaison with the development departments including Family planning, and securing the participation of experts such as agricultural extension officers, doctors etc. in field programmes to answer questions from the audience. Quantitatively, the number of film shows

held by Field Publicity Units, has increased, indicating fuller utilisation of staff and equipment.

Criteria for selecting best Actor, best Actress and best film

7363. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are regional Boards in every State to recommend films for awards to the Central Boards ; and

(b) if so, the criteria of selecting the best actor and the actress and the best film?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Regional Committees for annual National Awards for Films are set up every year at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, which are the principal film producing centres.

(b) The Central Committee after considering the recommendations of the three Regional Committees and on the basis of their own independent judgement, recommend various awards. The criteria for selection of the best actor and the best actress and the film are not prescribed by the Government. The Central Committee adopt their own criteria and their own procedure and are neither required to nor do they actually give reasons for their recommendations.

12.00 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

(Query)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of a privilege motion under rules 222 and 223, and I have written to you in that regard.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not got it. Now, calling-attention-notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : But the rules are quite clear that privilege motion should be raised immediately after questions.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have not got a copy of his privilege motion : I have got no notice from him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have sent it to you already.

MR. SPEAKER : After he sends it to me, I have to study it. But before I study it, he gets up suddenly and starts raising it.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have already sent it.

MR. SPEAKER : No, we have not received it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a mention of it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allowed him to make a mention of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly given me one minute, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not going to allow him now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have already written to you and I shall prove that I had given notice earlier.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not received it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am very sorry to say this ; I might be able to prove it otherwise afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a very bad precedent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Notice of this privilege motion was given during the third week of April. This was given against the managing director of the NIDC. It is a very serious matter. How is it that we are taken for a ride by these officials, and this House sits over it and takes no action on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member must keep himself under restraint.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you will

kindly direct your Secretariat, they will find out my notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Every time he gets up suddenly and starts raising something. Let him not do it.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

APPREHENSION OF FLOODS IN PONG DAM AREA DURING MONSOONS

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi) : I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported danger of 8,000 families being submerged in the Pong Dam area in the ensuing monsoons and the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate them before that.,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : River Beas is now flowing through 5 tunnels freely. During monsoon months, the water level upstream of the dam under construction will rise. Last year for a discharge of 5 lakh cusecs the maximum water level was only 1190. Assuming successive waves of floods under extraordinary conditions, the maximum water level may rise to 1240 to 1260. Lands and properties in tikkas likely to be affected have been assessed except for three villages and Awards paid partly.

The Himachal Pradesh Authorities are fully alive to the situation and have taken steps to provide adequate relief measures and temporary shelters to the families likely to be affected. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has already been kept at the disposal of the Himachal Pradesh Government for the purpose.

Action to rehabilitate the oustees in Rajasthan is in hand. There has however been some delay on account of divergence of views between Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh on certain matters relating to eligibility of oustees for allotment of land in Rajasthan. Efforts are being made to resolve these issues.

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने इस वक्तव्य द्वारा जो मुख्य प्रश्न इस काल अटेशन द्वारा उठाया गया है उसके महत्व को घटाने की चेष्टा की है। जो यह पीप डैम बन रहा है इसके निर्माण से लगभग 20 हजार परिवार बेघर होंगे। शुरू में यह पेशाबश थी कि इन विस्थापितों को फिर से बसाने के लिए राजस्थान में 3.25 लाख एकड़ जमीन दी जायेगी। बाद में यह जमीन 3.25 लाख एकड़ में घटाकर 2.25 लाख एकड़ रखी गई है। डा० के० एल० राव ने इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जब तक इन आउस्टीज को बसाया नहीं जायगा, उनके पुनर्वास का प्रश्न नहीं होगा तब तक ये मौजूदा जहाँ पर रहते हैं वहाँ से उनको नहीं उठाया जायेगा। इस विषय में माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में 11-3-70 को जो आश्वासन दिया है वह गं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"As I expect, about 12,000 families will be ousted by June 1971 if the present programme of construction is followed. I can assure the hon'ble member that unless the oustees are properly settled and their convenience is attended to, we shall not allow any impounding of water in the Beas river and any construction of dam across the river".

यह आश्वासन माननीय मंत्री जी ने इन आउस्टीज के बारे में इस माननीय सदन में दिए। इस मंत्रालय ने इन विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास के लिए एक स्कीम बनाई थी। उस के अन्तर्गत 1971 के अन्त तक 8 हजार परिवारों को राजस्थान में बसाने की बात की गई थी। मगर इसके मुकाबले में अभी तक इस मंत्रालय ने केवल 568 परिवारों को ही वहाँ पर बसाया है। तो आप देखेंगे कि बसाने के मामले में कितने पीछे है और जो यह 568 परिवार बसाए गए हैं उन का भी ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं

हुआ। न वहाँ बिजली है, न पानी है, न सड़क है, न स्कूल है, किसी चीज का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। जो परिवार बसाए गए हैं वह बड़ी कठिनाई से अपने दिन वहाँ व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है अपने वक्तव्य में कि इस वर्ष बरसात में बाढ़ आने की कौई संभावना नहीं है और जिन लोगों पर इस से असर पड़ेगा उन के लिए सरकार ने प्रबन्ध कर रखा है और उनको ऊँचे स्थान पर ले जाएंगे। इस के लिए 2 लाख रुपये उन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश को दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में माननीय मंत्री महोदय बहुत आस्टिमिस्टिक है। मैं उनका ध्यान उनके पिछले बयानों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले साल भी यह सबाल आया था। उस समय मंत्रालय ने कहा था कि किसी भी आदमी को बाढ़ से नुकसान नहीं होगा। लेकिन हुआ यह कि बावजूद इसके कि सारी टनेल्स काम कर रही थी, तब भी तीन गांव डूब गए जिन में काफी लोगों को नुकसान हुआ और उनको बहुत क्षति पहुँची। तो इस साल भी हमें खतरा है कि जो बात आप कह रहे हैं वह नहीं होगी और काफी गांवों को पानी से खतरा पैदा होगा और उनको काफी नुकसान होगा।

दूसरी बात में मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वजह है कि अभी तक इन विस्थापितों को राजस्थान में वह बसा नहीं पाए? इसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि जो जमीन राजस्थान सरकार को इन आउस्टीज के लिए देनी थी वह भी अभी तक एलाट नहीं हुई और दूसरी वजह यह है कि जो कम्पेन्सेशन लैंड ऐक्वीजीशन आफिसर ने डिक्लेयर किया है वह भी अभी तक इन को नहीं मिला। इन दो कारणों से आउस्टीज अपनी नई जगह पर जाने में असमर्थ हो रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा जो डा० के० एल० राव साहव ने कुछ आश्वासन दे दिए थे उन की ओर में ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में कहा था।

"I have submitted that the understanding is that the oustees of the Pong Dam will be allotted land formally by the Rajasthan Government, but the Himachal Pradesh Government will be the main authority to allot the land and also decide the extent of the land".

यह सारा मसला जो है इसका कन्स यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार बहुत अरसे से यह प्रार्थना कर रही है कि जो जमीन सरकार को प्राउस्टीज के लिए देनी है वह जमीन हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को दे दी जाय और वह खुद अपने प्राउस्टीज को जमीन एलाट करेगी। अगर इस बात को सरकार माने और जैसा आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय ने पहले दिया था, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस मामले को हल करने की कोशिश करे तो शीघ्र से शीघ्र समाधान हो सकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आश्वासन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह क्या कदम उठायेगे ताकि यह सारी जमीन हिमाचल सरकार को दी जाय और वे खुद अपने प्राउस्टीज को एलाट करे? क्या वह कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेगा जिस से कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच इस विषय पर जल्दी से जल्दी कोई मीटिंग हो ताकि इस मामले पर शीघ्र में शीघ्र निर्णय किया जा सके?

THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (Dr. K. L. RAO) As far as this matter is concerned, we have been at it all these years. At the time when I made that statement, there was almost an agreement between the two Chief Ministers. Some persons were also removed to the Rajasthan Canal area. But again difference arose and because of them it

came to a standstill. Again I tried to bring them together and requested them to settle the outstanding problems. The Chief Minister said that they would try to settle them by the 1st of May and if they did not do so by that day, they would send their views to the Centre and the Cabinet Secretary might be asked to look into the whole thing and give his decision by which they would abide. The first of May came and they did not meet, they sent their respective Government's views and we have forwarded them to the Cabinet Secretariat. We expect him to make some studies in the course of the next few days and give his advice in this matter. Both the Chief Ministers have said that they would abide by his decision. We shall proceed with the matter after the decision is given by the Cabinet Secretary.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी भी बयान दिया है, वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी हमारे के कन्धों पर डालने वाली बात करते हैं। पीपुल्स डैम से बेघर-होनेवाले लोग का राजस्थान प्राजक्वट एरिया में बसाये जाने का सवाल आज से नहीं शुरू हुआ है, बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है और अब यह सरकार और मंत्री महोदय अपने कर्तव्य से पीछे हटत जा रहे हैं। इनके स्वयं पीछे हट जाने से वहाँ पर एक गम्भीर समस्या पैदा हो गई है, जिसका गतीजा यह हुआ है कि वहाँ के लोग बाध्य हो कर तोड़फोड़ की तरफ जाने का विचार कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह बात साफ साफ बताने में गुरेज नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सरकार बड़ी दफा वायद कर चुकी है। तलवाड़ा में मिनिस्टर महोदय के साथ मीटिंग हुई थी और उन्होंने विश्वास दिलाया था कि किसी भी आदमी को वहाँ से उजड़न के बाद बसाने के लिये सरकार पूरा इन्तजाम करगी, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी पिछले साल 1971 में 7 टीकों ने जहाँ लगभग 100 फैमिलीज रहती थी वहाँ पर पानी भर जन से उनका वाफ़ी नुस्खाना टूटा, लेकिन यह सरकार मोती नहीं। चूंकि हिमाचल सरकार उन के

लिये जम्मेदार है, इसलिये उस को उन्हें हिफाजत की जगह रखना पड़ा, उनके लिये ठीक ढंग से प्रबन्ध करना पड़ा परन्तु इस सरकार ने उनके लिये कुछ नहीं किया।

हिमाचल सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कई दफा राजस्थान सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा कि हमको मीटिंग वरनी चाहिये, बरसात आने वाली है हम बेघर होने वाले हैं, लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर राजस्थान कहते हैं कि उनके पास समय नहीं है, उनके पास मिलने और बात करने के लिये समय नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—जब चीफ मिनिस्टर राजस्थान के राम हिमाचल के चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात सुना के लिये टारम नहीं है और जब दो चीफ मिनिस्ट्रो बीच इस तरह से आपस में झगडा हो तो क्या यह आपका कर्तव्य नहीं है कि आप उस मामले में इंटरवीन करें और एक तारीख निर्धारित करें ताकि उस तारीख तक वे आपस में फैसला करके सरकार के सामन रखें ?

अभी तक 568 फैमिलीज वहा पर गई है, उनकी हालत बहुत बुरी है, वहा पर सड़कें नहीं हैं, बिजली नहीं है। प्राग्राम के मुताबिक 8 हजार फैमिलीज को अब तक वहा पर पहुँच जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन यह सरकार खामाश बैठी है। इन्होंने अपने स्टेटमट में कहा है—

“Land and properties in tikkas likely to be affected have been assessed except for three villages and awards paid partly

यानी अभी तक तीन गावों में ऐसेसमेंट भी नहीं हुआ है, एवार्ड का तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता। यह सरकार की हालत है। जिन लोगों को वहा से उजाड़ा जा रहा है, जिन के घर-बार तबाह होने वाले हैं उन को बसाने की आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे, यह काम जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब चीफ मिनिस्टर कान्फेस से फैसला हो चुका है कि 2.25 लाख एकड़ जमीन हिमाचल सरकार को दी जायगी जिसे वह अपने उजड़े हुए लोगों को बसाने के लिये देगे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके मिलमिलने में सरकार का क्या विचार है, आया वह उस जमीन को हिमाचल सरकार को देने जा रहे हैं या उस में कोई दिक्कत है ? इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि राजस्थान सरकार कुछ निर्णय नहीं कर पा रही है, कुछ जमीन एलाट करने के बारे में आब्जेक्शन लगा रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खुद पंजाब से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, आप इस बात को भली प्रकार जानते हैं कि हिमाचल और पंजाब के रेवेन्यू रिकार्ड का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहां टिक्कादारी सिस्टम है और एक-एक टिक्के में 80 से 100 कुनवे तक रहते हैं। वह एक विरादगी नहीं होती, उस में हर विरादरी के लोग होते हैं। यही कारण है कि यह सरकार उस से पीछे हटने जा रही है, ये उन टिक्केदारों को एक फैमिली मानते हैं, क्योंकि राजस्थान के रेवेन्यू रिकार्ड में एक फैमिली का एक टिक्का है, तो क्या इस की वजह से हमारे लोगों को उसका फल भुगतना पड़ेगा ? इसके बारे में पहले फैसला हो चुका है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में हस्ताक्षेप करेगी और उन उजड़े लोगों को बसाने में मदद करेगी ताकि उन को पूरा मुआवजा मिले और पूरी जमीन मिले।

हिमाचल सरकार ने एक बात का निर्णय लिया था कि हम समाजवाद को मानते हैं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की पालिसियों को मानते हैं—इसलिये अगर किसी की एक हजार एकड़ जमीन भी हो या उस से ज्यादा भी हो, तो भी सबको बराबर जमीन मिलेगी, हर एक को 12.25 एकड़ जमीन मिलेगी। यह एक ऐसा निर्णय था जो सबके लिये

बराबरी का निर्णय था, लेकिन आज यह सरकार उस निर्णय से भी पीछे हटती जा रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि सबको बराबरी का दर्जा मिले, छोटा, बड़ा, हरिजन कोई भी हो सबको बराबरी मिले लेकिन ये उसको भी नहीं मानते। आपको यह भी याद होगा कि 1961 में एक फैसला किया था कि 1961 के बाद कोई भी जमीन का नया बटवारा नहीं होगा, जो 1961 से मालिक है, वे ही चलते रहेंगे, आज हम उसी निर्णय पर कायम हैं जो पहली चीफ मिनिस्टर कान्फ्रेंस में तय हुआ था। उसके बाद पंजाब में ऐसा कानून रहा कि जो आदमी मर जाता है, वह जमीन उसके बच्चों के नाम से भ्रम-भ्रम खातो में चढ़ जाती है। अब यह सरकार उन सब बातों से भी पीछे हट रही है। उनके जो कुछ भी एतराज है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य है उनको तय करे और उन को हमारे कानून के मुनाबिक तय करना चाहिये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—चीफ मिनिस्टर कान्फ्रेंस बुलाकर हम मामले को तय करना चाहिये ताकि दोनों चीफ मिनिस्टर बैठ कर खुद फैसला करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है—वह अपने जवाब में इस का स्पष्टीकरण करे ?

Dr K L RAO I did not exactly follow the hon member's question. But I would like to submit one thing. The difference have arisen recently on some of the vital matters. I will just give one example to show 'how absurd' some of these things are. A man who loses a quarter of an acre of land in the project gets 100 acres of irrigated land in Rajasthan Canal area. (Interruptions) One gentleman who owned was land, absolutely waste land on which nothing grows, he has to be paid a compensation of Rs 1.25 crores, which is absurd. Those are some of the things which we are trying to sort out. After all, when government money is spent we have to be very careful. Here I want to give the example of a

similar project in Gujarat where the land to be acquired and the people rehabilitated was much more than in the case of the Pong Dam. Yet the total amount that we spent for acquisition and rehabilitation in Gujarat was Rs 9 crores. Here we have to pay Rs 45 crores as compensation and another 12 crores towards interest and then we are giving them land in Rajasthan. All these things were not gone into in the beginning. But now we are trying to sort them out. While compensation has to be paid, at the same time, there must be some limit, it should be something justifiable. That is what we are trying to do now.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) Nowhere are the farmers treated in such a shabby manner as they have been treated in the case of the Pong Dam, which includes areas in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Nowhere has the farmer had such a raw deal as in this region. The learned Minister gave the example of one instance where a person owning a quarter of an acre of land got a compensation of more than 100 acres. I would like to know from the hon Minister out of 21 000 families what is the percentage of this class of people who own a quarter of an acre of land and who are going to get 100 acres in Rajasthan.

Another point has been raised by the hon Minister. He says look at the Gujarat government which was so callous to its farmers and paid them much less, why can't the Himachal Pradesh Government also not be equally callous and behave in a similar manner and pay the farmers much less as compensation?

It is the same hon Minister who had given a solemn assurance in this very House that 15 standard acres of land would be given to each family. Now he wants to back out of this assurance, which is extraordinary to say that in Gujarat they are giving much less, is this the way of backing out of an assurance he has given? He cannot at this stage back out from his assurance. This assurance is dated 11th March 1970 in answer to a question by Shri Harn Raj which says

'I can assure the hon Members that unless these oustees are probably settled and their convenience attended

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

to we shall not allow any impounding of the Beas river and any construction of the dam on the Beas river. It is also agreed that 325 acres of land in the respective States shall be given to the various oustees; this is the understanding that has been arrived at and we shall follow that understanding.

Further on he said

'I have submitted that the understanding is that the oustees of Pong Dam will be allotted land formally by the Rajasthan Government.

This is the assurance given by the Minister and now he is turning the table. This is preposterous. The oustees are not given sufficient land on the plea that the Gujarat Government is not giving enough. I would humbly submit that this is not the way of dealing with the citizens of India. I would be forced to say that this is sabotaging the entire programme of the Prime Minister to alleviate the conditions of the poor farmers and poor oustees. I would humbly submit that this is not the way of dealing with the citizens of India. You have to take a considerate view and look at the problem from the point of view of those people who have to leave their hearths and homes as their lands are going to be submerged by this dam. Last year you gave an assurance that the land of no person is going to be submerged unless he is rehabilitated. Now he has stated in this House that it is correct some portion of land was submerged, some houses were submerged and they were not properly rehabilitated. Again you have closed two tunnels of the Pong Dam, 8,000 families are going to be submerged. You are not giving them the land. How are they going to live when you take away the land, you do not give them compensation? At least they should have the right to live. So, will he give an assurance that no land belonging to any family will be submerged until alternative land is allotted to that family or rehabilitation and compensation is paid?

Secondly, the dispute is regarding who is entitled to the land.

MR. SPEAKER Only one question

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I can put them all in one, Sir.

Will you rehabilitate them before the lands are submerged and give them compensation? Regarding the dispute as to who is entitled to the land, have you taken any legal opinion from any senior lawyer from Punjab? If not, what are the reasons, what prevented them from taking that? Thirdly, you promised that 20,000 families would be rehabilitated by the year 1972 whereas only 500 have been rehabilitated so far. When would you be able to rehabilitate them? Kindly give a deadline.

DR K. I. RAO : I am thankful to the hon. Member. He has been very moderate today. First, I want to correct his statement. No tunnels are being closed. I am anxious that no tunnel should be closed. In fact, on one of the tunnels the officers were trying to put the lining, but I gave instructions that this should not be done as it will obstruct the way by a few inches. The tunnels will be free and I hope like last year the level will not rise above 1190. Last year there were heavy floods of 52 lakh cft per second, that was near the maximum. Under extra-ordinary circumstances the level may rise to 1240 to 1260 and we are anxious to ensure safety to this and higher levels.

Practically all those lands have been assessed, awards are ready, money is there and Rs. 10 crores will be disbursed. But the only question is that they want interest. If we give interest it will again add another Rs. 10 or 12 crores. The interest was never asked for before. Only now they are asking. One has to be careful to what extent we can give. Otherwise, the money is there, awards have been given, everything is ready and the money will be disbursed.

I want to submit that we also very anxious that these people must be resettled very well. I know they are coming from a very happy land, extremely beautiful land to a place which is extremely hot, much hotter than Delhi. People are put to a lot of trouble, there is no question about it.

About two lakhs of acres are ready to be given. But the only question is this: Rajasthan wants that it should be given to the proper persons, i.e., to the entitled persons.

Himachal Pradesh says that 'these are the persons, according to their criteria, who are entitled There, differences arise That is the difference, otherwise, land is there, land is ready, we have accepted the compensation also Therefore I submit to the hon. Member to plead with his Chief Minister After all nothing like the two Chief Ministers coming to an agreement between themselves I would request the hon. Member to use his influence with the Chief Minister After all, arguments are there on both the sides I will be the happiest man if those people are rehabilitated properly In fact, I was one of those who said that we should not allow them to go to Rajasthan improve the land in Himachal Pradesh, spend some money, reclaim the land, give all the facilities and make the people stay there so that they are not shifted from Himachal Pradesh That is the idea which I would still like to pursue

Very few persons have remained in Rajasthan Out of 568 people who went there practically all of them have come back, only 90 persons are there There are a number of houses, temporary houses, which have been constructed They are all falling down Therefore, I would say, the question is not that there is any difficulty of settling the people The land is there The money is there Awards have been given Everything is there, but, the only question is one of arriving at an understanding on the vital points I only hope that both the States will agree that they will abide by the decision of the Cabinet Secretary

The hon. Member asked whether legal opinion was sought Legal opinion was sought. (Interruptions) I abide by the opinion of my senior colleague The Law Ministry's opinion was considered unfavourable to one party So, that was not accepted Now finally, the matter is referred to the Cabinet Secretary and both the Chief Ministers have accepted that they will abide by the advice given by the Cabinet Secretary Once that is done, then there will be no difficulty

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN My one question has not been answered The hon. Minister said that there are cases of people having an acre or less than an acre getting 1000 acres What is the percentage of that

class of people? That has not been answered

DR K. I. RAO What I meant was this I do not know how many cases are there I will give you one very interesting fact Out of the total number of landholders whose lands will be submerged by this project, merely 50% will lose one acre and less I think that will satisfy the hon. Member

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पन्थूली (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ख्यान है कि पौग बाघ की स्थिति इतनी विरट न होती यदि हमारे मंत्री जी कम्पेन्सेशन और रिहैबिलिटेशन की समस्या को उम डैम के कस्टूडियन की समस्या के साथ जोड़ दिये होते। अगर वह उसका एक इन्स्टीगल पार्ट होता तो यह परेशानी पैदा नहीं होती। मैं आपके नोटिस में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि पहाड़ के रहने वाले लोग जो सीमान्त पर रहते हैं हर तरह की कुर्बानी के लिये तैयार रहते हैं, और यह भी एक कुर्बानी है, और हम विस्थापित हो करके मैदान की समृद्धि के लिये काम आते हैं। जैसा आपको मालूम है पौग बाघ से 35 लाख एकड़ राजस्थान की भूमि सिंचित होगी और 10 लाख 50 हजार एकड़ भूमि पंजाब की जो बंकार पड़ी हुई है उस पर खेती होगी, और 100 करोड़ रु० से अधिक की वार्षिक अतिरिक्त अनाज की पैदावार होगी। किन्तु उसक बदले में जब लोगों के कम्पेन्सेशन और रिहैबिलिटेशन की शान आती है तो इतने साल के बाद भी उधर उधर की बगले भ्रांती जाती हैं। कहते हैं कि राजस्थान और पंजाब सरकार दंगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 14 साल के बाद भी भाखड़ा से विस्थापित लोगों की समस्या ठीक तरह से हल नहीं होने पायी है। इसका एक मात्र कारण यही रहा है कि रिहैबिलिटेशन और कम्पेन्सेशन का जो काम था वह डैम का एक अभिन्न भाग नहीं माना गया था।

मैं उदाहरण के लिये आप से टिहरी डैम की बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंन्गुली]

से टिहरी डैम बनने जा रहा है उसी तरह से भारत में कई और दूसरे डैम भी बनेंगे जिनसे लोग विस्थापित होंगे। टिहरी बाघ एशिया का सबसे बड़ा बाघ होगा। इससे 92 गांव विस्थापित होंगे और टिहरी शहर जल प्लावित हो जायगा। लेकिन उन लोगों के कम्पेन्सेशन और रीहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में सरकार ने कोई योजना नहीं बनायी है। वीरान और बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीनों को लोगों को दिवाया जाता है कि वहां तुमको बसा दिया जायगा। ऐसा सगता है कि डैम देश की सम्पत्ति है, किन्तु बड़ा के लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिये, उनको मुआवजा देने के लिये सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है। बाद में जब वामप्लीकेशन पैदा होगा तो यह कहेंगे कि यू० पी० सरकार देखे और यू० पी० सरकार कहेगी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। उत्तर प्रदेश में टिहरी है और उससे जो फायदा होगा वह ज्यादातर यू० पी० के मैदानों को ही होगा। किन्तु टिहरी बाघ के बनने के कारण विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों के लिये आपने कोई योजना नहीं बनायी, और इसी साल उस डैम का काम शुरू होने वाला है। 197 करोड़ रु० का यह बाघ एशिया में सबसे बड़ा होगा। हम बहुत आतंकित हैं क्योंकि विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों के पुनर्वास की कोई योजना आपके सामने नहीं है। 1300 मैगावाट बिजली इससे आप पैदा करेंगे, सारे देश को इससे फायदा होने वाला है। किन्तु जो लोग उममें डूबने वाले हैं उनके लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? हमारे सामने पोंग डैम की मिसाल मौजूद है, जब उनके लिये कोई सुनियोजित योजना आपने तैयार नहीं की है तो क्या ऐसे ही टिहरी बाघ से विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों का भाग्य होगा? आप उनके लिये कोई योजना बनायेंगे या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं कहूँ और आप चलते जायें, जैसे कि मैं आपको रोकना चाहता हूँ। आप अपनी ही

बात कहना चाहते हैं, सुनते क्यों नहीं। यह काल घाटेंशन तो था पोंग डैम के बारे में, लेकिन आप इसमें टिहरी बाघ ले आये। दो मिनट बात कीजिये तब भी ठीक है। आपको अपनी बात कहनी है तो सही रास्ते से जाना चाहिये, इनके रास्ते से क्यों आ रहे हैं? वाया पोंग डैम क्यों आ रहे हैं?

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंन्गुली : क्षमा कीजिये, मैंने सुना नहीं था।

मैंने इसलिये निवेदन किया था कि यदि पोंग बाघ के विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास की समस्या को बाघ का एक हिस्सा बना दिया जाता तो देश में बनने वाले दूसरे बाघों के लिये यह समस्या पैदा नहीं होगी, अन्यथा आने वाले समय में इसी प्रकार की समस्या हर बाघ के बारे में आपको फेम करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप अभी भी इस पोंग बाघ के विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास और कम्पेन्सेशन की समस्या को बाघ का ही एक हिस्सा बनाने जा रहे हैं? और अगर हा तो टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम में कब तक आप इसको हल करेंगे?

DR K L RAO I agree with the hon Member that the hill people suffer because of the construction of the dams. Unfortunately the dams are located only in the hills and therefore they are subject to suffering on account of submersions. Therefore we must be considerate to the hill people and provide them with all the facilities. The Tehri dam is approved by the Technical Advisory Committee but is yet

to receive the approval of the Planning Commission. I advised the hon Member not to take the example of Pong Dam as the Tehri Project itself may not be undertaken if such severe measures are to be adopted.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI
In reply to a question you said it had been approved

DR K L RAO The Technical Advisory Committee has approved but not yet

the Planning Commission The Planning Commission has yet to approve

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) As I find, Sir, the main question is about distribution Dr K L Rao holds out that distribution is not coming up, the land is ready, the people have to march, and everything will be okay But I am afraid that Dr K L Rao himself committed as has been pointed out by Mr Mahajan In reply to a question by Shri Hem Raj and Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan ji, on the 11th March, 1970 he said this I quote him

"DR K L RAO : I had submitted that the understanding is that the oustees of the Pong Dam will be allotted the land formally by the Rajasthan Government, but the Himachal Pradesh Government will be the main authority to allot the land and also decide the extent of land "

Here, I stress the word 'main'—He says, the Himachal Pradesh Government will be the 'main' authority Now Dr Rao is coming up with solitary exceptional cases where one quarter of an acre of land possessor is being given a higher amount of compensation As per by Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan, he has failed to reply and give the exact number of cases of this type The main thing is this, Sir, that if this land is put at the disposal of the Himachal Government, the Himachal Government is ever ready to send its officers and to allot the land immediately The keenness of the Himachal Government cannot be doubted, It was our honourable leader Dr Y S Parmar who has been writing constantly to the Rajasthan Chief Minister for looking after the interest of the various people who have to be submerged in water

Dr K L Rao says that according to him, the maximum water level may rise to 1240 or 1260 feet I think he is not assuming the role of Lord Indra when he says that it will not rise further What happens if the water level goes up higher ? Last year, we had a very bad experience about this Everything was ready, Dr K L Rao's engineers, his bureaucrats, his technocrats were ready with files, and yet the people

were submerged, yet there were no roads for the people to go out, there were no buses to put their luggage in and we had a very sad experience with Bhakra also, where with just 24 hours' notice one full bazar was submerged under water

So, I would like to know how far Government are serious about this When the Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister writes to the Rajasthan Chief Minister the only reply is that there is no reply or no answer comes or if ever there is an answer, the answer is that the Rajasthan Chief Minister is very busy and has no time

As the hon Minister himself has admitted, the matter has been referred to the Cabinet Secretary I would like to ask him whether the Cabinet Secretary would be quick enough to give a decision soon because the monsoons will not wait for Dr K L Rao nor would they wait for the Cabinet Secretary nor would they wait for the files to move slowly or fastly What I want to point out is that 13 villages are in immediate danger of getting submerged, and one of these villages which is just at the point where it would be the first casualty is the village called Chur Bhala About this, Dr K L Rao wrote to Dr Parmar on 8th May 1972 and Dr Parmar replied to this letter of Dr K L Rao on 14th May, 1972 saying that though this village and the other villages had been assessed for awards no compensation had been paid

There are only two specific problems to my mind which should be immediately decided If Dr K L Rao recalls his commitment given to this House on 11th March, 1970 that the Himachal Pradesh Government would be the main authority and the Rajasthan Government would be only giving formal approval for the allotment and distribution of land in Rajasthan, then the Himachal Pradesh officers can go quickly, because the Himachal Pradesh State has the flood at its peril, and the people will lose their villages, the Rajasthan Government may smile and say that the Rajasthan Chief Minister has no time We do not want such excuses I learn, and I warn the hon Minister, that some people in that area have already organised one committee for resisting the further construction of the dam and it will be the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Irrigation

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

and Power, if anything happens ; if the clouds burst and the rains fall and the people are submerged, Dy. K. L. Rao and his Ministry will be solely responsible, and along with him his army of technocrats and bureaucrats, for the dooming of the lives of those people...

AN HON. MEMBER : And the Government of India.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Dr. K. L. Rao does not recall his own words, and he forgets his commitment, and yet, may, I use Shakespeare's words and say that like Brutus, he is an honest man ?

Immediate distribution of land by the Himachal Pradesh Government is one aspect of the situation. The second is that 13 villages which are looking to the clouds every day should be saved. I would request Dr. K. L. Rao to look to this aspect of the situation and tell us what steps he has in mind in case the water level rises above 1260 feet, in regard to which the engineers have said the final word that it will not rise. If the waters rise and the rains come in a havoc, and in a terrific manner, what will be done ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We have got to depend upon some kind of analysis, and some calculations and some observations. The engineers take into account the maximum flood discharge possible. I agree with the hon. Member that it would be very useful to secure evacuation of all the people who stay in those villages. I have also asked our engineers that they should take every step to see that even if the water level rises higher, we should not allow any habitation to be submerged, and we should try to evacuate the people. I have mentioned the same point to the Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister very often. I would repeat it once again to my hon. friend that I am expecting the Cabinet Secretary to give a decision in about a week's time so that still there is time for us.

As regards the level of water rising above 1260 feet, I would like to submit that we have already acquired some lands higher than 1260 feet also, not completely but in patches. If the decision is given early, then we can take up the further acquisition of

land higher up, because we are also very anxious about the necessity to take as much precaution as possible.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) - It should be done quickly.

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRY FOR 1969-71 AND ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री मोहनुल हक चौधरी की ओर से निम्न-लिखित पत्र सभा-घटन पर रखता हूँ :

(1) उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 7 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत उपकरण उद्योग सम्बन्धी विकास परिषद् के वर्ष 1969-71 की अवधि सम्बन्धी वार्षिक (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-30337/2]

(2) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्न-लिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली, के वर्ष 1970-71 के कार्य की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1970-71 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक और महालेखा-परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3034/72.]

RE CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query)

SHRI P K DEO (Kalahandi) I would like to know that has happened to the calling-attention-notice which I had given this morning? I have not been intimated that it has been disallowed. It is regarding the partisan attitude of the Governor of Orissa.

MR SPEAKER I do not inform the hon. Member in the House.

SHRI P K DEO I have not been informed. It has appeared in the newspapers that **

MR SPEAKER I shall not allow anything to be said here against the Head of a State. I shall not allow it to go on record. Since it is done without my permission, this will not go on record.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) I take very strong exception to this **

SHRI P K DEO Some time should be allotted for this calling attention notice.

MR SPEAKER I do not inform the Member in the House.

SHRI P K DEO This calling-attention notice has not been disallowed as yet. It is still pending consideration by you. We most respectfully submit that you may kindly allow it either tomorrow or the day after and give us an opportunity.

MR SPEAKER I do not commit myself.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) I want to say something about the matter concerning the ICAR.

MR SPEAKER I have received no notice. He just gets up and says something.

SHRI PILOO MODY I had written to you saying that tomorrow we are going to discuss with your permission the matter concerning the ICAR incident. Government should come forward and tell us what it has to say on that occasion. But today you find in the *Hindustan Times* a front page story

saying that the Government has decided to appoint a panel to go into the working of the ICAR. This is highly improper. When you have admitted a discussion on the subject here instead of coming before Parliament and making that announcement, it is highly improper that they should make the announcement in the press. Is it the intention of Government by doing so to take away from the substance and import of what is going to be discussed here? I therefore submit that you strongly pull up the Government for indulging in this sort of practice because they have now taken to the habit of planting news into newspapers when the matter is about to come before Parliament for discussion.

SHRI P K DEO The House has been completely ignored. You should pull them up.

MR SPEAKER How many times I should go on pulling them up?

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) When the matter is coming before the House tomorrow, why should Parliament be treated like this? It is in bad taste. It will be a *post mortem* discussion. We will be having then. You should ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about this. But he is not here.

SHRI PILOO MODY Where is the damn Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) What does he mean by saying 'damn' Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?

SHRI PILOO MODY I can explain to Shri. Sathe outside.

PAPERS Laid ON THE TABLE—Contd.

REVIEW AND REPORT OF HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS, LTD.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) को एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

(1) हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस मैनुफैक्चरिंग
कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उटकमाण्ड के वर्ष 1970-71
के कार्य की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(2) हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस मैनुफैक्चरिंग
कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उटकमाण्ड, का वर्ष 1970-
71 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा
लेखपरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक
और महालेखा-परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।
[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3035/72*]

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : I beg
to lay on the Table Minutes of the Fourth
to Eleventh Sittings of the Committee on
Petitions

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) :
I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the
Fourth to sixth sittings of the Committee
on Absence of Member from the sittings
of the house held during the current session

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on
Absence of Members from the Sittings of
the House in their Sixth Report have recom-
mended that leave of absence be granted to
the following Members for the periods indica-
ted against each :

- (1) Shri S.R. Damani—6th to 31st May,
1972 (Fourth Session).
- (2) SHRI C.K. Jaffer Sharief—22nd
April to 31st, May, 1972 (Fourth
Session).
- (3) Shri Genda Singh—26th March to
20th May, 1972 (Fourth Session).
- (4) Shri T.H. Gavit—11th to 25th May,
1972 (Fourth Session)

I take it that the House agrees with the
recommendations of the Committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The Member will be
informed accordingly.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : I beg
to present the Fifth Report of the Com-
mittee on Petitions.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

THIRD REPORT

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :
(Jammu) : I beg to present the Third
Report of the Committee on Government
Assurances.

12.50 hrs.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (VIENNA CONVENTION) BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad) : I
beg to present the Report of the Select
Committee on the Bill to give effect to the
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Rela-
tions, 1961, and to provide for matters con-
nected therewith.

12.51 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

FAST BY SHRI GOKUL BHAI BHAT IN THE CAUSE OF PROHIBITION

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai) : With your permission, I
should like to refer to a matter of grave
importance which requires the immediate
attention of the Government of India. As
the House is aware, a veteran freedom
fighter and one of the architects of modern
Rajasthan, Shri Gokul Bhai Bhat—a great
Sarvodaya leader also—has been on fast for
the last nine days in the cause of prohibi-
tion which is enshrined in the Constitution.
Shri Bhat has been on an indefinite fast from
the 16th instant. Since he failed to make the
Government of Rajasthan fulfil its pledge
to introduce complete prohibition by 1st

April, 1972, he has undertaken this fast as a last resort

The House will be aware that the Government of Rajasthan had agreed to the proposal, in response to a demand by Shri Bhat when he had organised a satyagrah to enforce prohibition by the Gandhi centenary year 1969, that they would introduce complete prohibition by the 1st of April, 1972. This programme was framed in consultation with the Government of India and the Government of India had also agreed to compensate the loss incurred by the Government of Rajasthan to the extent of fifty per cent. This programme had worked for two years or so and the Government of India also did its part in compensating the loss.

Now, it seems that the Government of Rajasthan is prevaricating on its commitment and the Government of India is silent on this issue which forms part of the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution. We should like the Government of India to intervene in matter urgently and create conditions in which the fast by Shri Gokul Bhat Bhat might be ended.

If it requires special financial assistance the Government of India should not stint on that. This would persuade the Government of Rajasthan to fulfil the pledge which had been given the people of Rajasthan in the year 1968.

Shri Bhat is 75 years old and he has a weak kidney and a weak heart also. He had been our colleague in Parliament. Those of us who happen to know him intimately have got the highest regard for him. So, we should like the Government of India to try to do its utmost and persuade the Government of Rajasthan to keep to its earlier commitment.

May I recall to you that the All India Congress Committee in its Goa session in 1968 had agreed to implement prohibition programme in seven years. So the Government is also pledged to this. Our whole programme of *garibi hatao* would be reduced to a complete farce if this *garibi bhulao* programme is implemented. (Interruptions) Liquor shops are opened at the gates of university and colleges and the green

revolution is being swallowed by liquor revolution. [Interruptions]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : There is hunger strike in Chandigarh for the last one month. There is discontent among the Central Government employees regarding the Chandigarh allowance.

MR. SPEAKER : I would not allow more than one. He has already written to me. This is not to be a precedent.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : May I submit.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You allow me tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not commit myself.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is unfair that a matter is raised and left at that. I think you should allow me to explain what the Government's position is.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow him, he forced himself on me.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : You allowed Mr. Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER : I am referring to Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not raising it today, you ask the Minister to make a statement tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall examine it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, Government is concerned with the fast undertaken by Shri Gokul Bhat Bhat. He has been removed to hospital and the Rajasthan Government has reported that his condition is satisfactory and he is properly looked after. There is no question of the Government of India going back on the policy of prohibition, which is included in the Directive Principles of our Constitution. As a matter of fact, the Prime Minister

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

proposes to discuss this very important matter with the leaders of the Opposition Parties with a view to exploring how this directive principle can be best enforced. The Prime Minister has written a letter to Shri Bhat appealing to him to give up the fast. I hope Shri Bhat will pay heed to her appeal and give up his fast.

SHRI SHYAMNADAN MISHRA :
You have to create conditions for this.

12.56 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is ;

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I introduce the Bill. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, don't interrupt every time. You are a member of the Business Advisory Committee and you should take up these matters there. Why do you take the time of the House? After all, I have to do my work also. Every time I cannot work with that tension.

12.57. hrs.

HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Chattopadhyaya, I move item 12. There are two changes in the names of members of the Select Committee as printed on the agenda. In Serial No. 22 instead of Shri Jharkhande Rai, the name will be Maulana Ishaque Sambhali. In Serial No. 30, instead of Shri T. Sohan Lal, the name will be Shri A.K. Kisku.

I beg to move :

“That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd April, 1972 and communicated to this House on the 4th April, 1972 and do resolve that the following 30 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :—

Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari,
Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai,
Shri Kushok Bakula,
Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh,
Shri A. M. Chellachemi,
Shri Bhaoosahib Dhamankar
Shri Hiralal Doda,
Shri Nageshwer Dwivedi,
Shri Pampan Gowda,
Shri Madhuryya Halder,
Shri Chiranjib Jha,
Shri Popatlal M. Joshi,
Shri Ramachandran Kadannappalli,
Shri B.R. Kavade,
Shri T.S. Lakshmanan,
Shri Mallikarjun,
Shri Prasannbhai Mehta,
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair,
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya,
Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik,
Shri S.L. Peje,
Maulana Ishaque Sambhali
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao.
Shri Umed Singh Rathia,
Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy,
Dr. Sankata Prasad,
Shri Awdhesh Chandra Singh,
Shri Ram Deo Singh,
Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, and
Shri A. K. Kisku.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

“That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Commi-

tee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd April, 1972 and communicated to this House on the 4th April, 1972 and do resolve that the following 30 Member of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :—

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 Shri T.S. Lakshmanan,
 Shri Mallikarjun,
 Shri Prasannbhai Mehta,
 Shri N. Sreekantan Nair,
 Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya,
 Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik,
 Shri S.L. Peje,
 Maulana Ishaque Sambhali,
 Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao,
 Shri Umed Singh Rathia,
 Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy,
 Dr. Sankata Prasad,
 Shri Awdhesh Chandra Singh,
 Shri Ram Deo Singh,
 Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, and
 Shri A.K. Kisku.

The motion was adopted.

13 hrs.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRIES (ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move :

“That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the enforcement of attendance of witnesses and production of documents in certain departmental inquiries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration :—

“Enacting Formula

- (i) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the words “Twenty-Second year” the words “Twenty-third Year” be *substituted*.

Clause 1

- (ii) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figures ‘1971’ the figures ‘1972’ be *substituted*.

Clause 7

- (iii) That at page 4, line 1 to 3, *for* the words “two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the words ‘two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid’ be *substituted*.”

Amendments (i) and (ii) are purely formal and incidental to the Bill being finally passed by Parliament in the year 1972 instead of 1971.

As regards the third amendment, it says that the period of thirty days for which the rules made by the Central Government under clause 7 of the Bill has to be laid before Parliament will be permitted to be comprised in one session or in any number of successive sessions instead of being limited to two successive sessions, as provided in the Bill as introduced and passed by this House. This amendment was suggested by the Ministry of Law and Justice based on the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. These amendments are self-explanatory and are of a formal nature and I would request the House to adopt them,

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the following amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the enforcement of attendance of witnesses and production of documents in certain departmental inquiries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration :—

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- (i) That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Twenty-Second Year" the words 'Twenty-third Year' be substituted.

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The motion was adopted.

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The motion was adopted.

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and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the words 'two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid' be substituted".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I beg to move :

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to"

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to"

The motion was adopted.

RE: MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : We will not take up item No. 11, to be moved by Shri R.K. Khadilkar.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : Sir may I have your permission to make this motion later ? It has been decided to refer this Bill to a Joint Committee and it requires the suspension of the rule? So, with your permission, I will move a fresh motion tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : When did you decide about it? Just now or earlier? If this notice had come to me before my placing it before the House, I could have postponed it. Now it is before the House.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR : It is only a technical difficulty. Sir. I seek your permission to postpone it.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House is generous enough to postpone it, then it can be done. Does the House agree to its postponement ?

HON'BLE MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, the House agrees. Yesterday there was another unusual procedure, which was so much quoted in the press. So, you must make up your mind in time. It should not be sprung at

a surprise on the Chair so abruptly. Of course, you are much wiser.

13.04 hrs.

ARCHITECTS BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : On behalf of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to provide for the registration of architects and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the House knows, the question constitution of a body of the architects and regulation of the profession of architects has been under the consideration of the Government of India for a long time. After careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, the Central Government prepared a Bill and discussed it with Central Ministries and other organisations concerned, the State Governments, professional bodies and also with the All India Council for Technical Education. On the basis of these discussions, the Bill was finalised and introduced in the House on 10th December, 1968. The House discussed the Bill on 15th May 1969 and approved a motion of the then Minister for Education and Youth Services, Prof. VKRV Rao, to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha also concurred in the proposal to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee, on 16th May 1969.

The Joint Committee, under the chairmanship of late Shri Henry Samuel and consisting of 15 members of the Rajya Sabha and 30 members of the Lok Sabha examined the provisions of the Bill, considered all memoranda, representations and references received from professional bodies, individuals and other organisations and heard a number of witnesses and finally submitted its report on 28th November, 1969. The amendments made by the Joint Committee to the provisions of the original Bill were all passed by the Rajya Sabha its sitting on on 7th May 1970.

Subsequently, the Bill along with the amendments as passed by Rajya Sabha, came before the Lok Sabha and a detailed debate took place on 25th, 26th and 27th November, 1970. The Lok Sabha also passed all the amendment, suggested by the Joint Committee and in addition, it also made amendments to certain other provisions of the Bill. All of us had hoped that the Bill as amended by the Lok Sabha would be passed by the Rajya Sabha. Unfortunately, before this could happen, the Fourth Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill lapsed. The Government, therefore, has taken the first opportunity available to bring the Bill forward again in this House. This Bill incorporates all the amendments made by the Joint Committee as also amendments passed by the Rajya Sabha and the previous Lok Sabha. It is absolutely in a final form and incorporates all the valid points raised and accepted in the discussions and debates in the Select Committee in both Houses of Parliament.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that the question of registration of architects has been before the Central Government for a long time. During that period, we have had many discussions and consultations with almost all professional organisations, experts, State Governments and Central Ministries. We have also hand the benefit of the advice and guidance of a Joint Committee of the former Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. After all these discussions and consultations, we have now brought forward the Bill in the final form. Every provision of the bill has been drafted with great care and deliberation and represents practically unanimity of approach or views on the part of experts, organisations and others concerned. We have ensured that every legitimate interest is fully protected and that at the same time the stature and integrity of architectural profession elevated. I would now request the House to pass the Bill unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved : "That the Bill to provide for the registration of architects and for matters connected therewith as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There was Council a in Maharashtra. They had sub-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[S M Banerjee]

mitted a petition Does it include that also ?

SHRI D P YADAV There are certain amendments If the hon Member specifies the amendment, I will read it out

MR SPEAKER Shri Somnath Chatterjee

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) This appears to be non-controversial Bill, but certain provisions which have been incorporated in this Bill, to my mind, will not serve the purpose of the Bill for which it is intended In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said

"With this increase in building activity many unqualified persons calling themselves as architects are undertaking the construction of buildings which are uneconomical and quite frequently are unsafe, thus bringing into disrepute the profession of architects "

Various organisations are supposed to have made representations It is a known principle that some law should be there to regulate the activities of every type of professional people, and to that extent this Bill is welcome But as it is well-known, the architects only prepare draft plans or designs They do not carry out the actual building activity It is the job of the engineers and, most significantly the engineers have been left completely outside the scope of this Bill The building activity is supposed to be done not in a proper manner, in an uneconomical manner and in an unsafe manner and the problem is sought to be tackled only by regulating the architects It only provides for registration of architects The civil engineers who are responsible for construction are completely outside the scope of this Bill I don't know why How can the main purpose of this Bill be achieved in this piecemeal measure which has been brought before the House ?

It is well-known that in most of the cities only there the question of big building is relevant, in village buildings are not so big and they do not come within the scope of this Bill—you have the municipal laws which require engineers to certify the plans and designs which are drawn up for

the purpose of erection of buildings. For them the minimum requirements have already been laid down Regulation of architects only will not solve the purpose unless the engineers who are responsible for the construction are also brought under control No suggestion whatsoever has been given in this Bill as to how that can be achieved

The next point to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon Minister is that if the object is that we should have the services available of competent architects and that the building activity which has been going on in this country and which is expected to go up further, should be in the hands of competent persons and that ordinary people should get the benefit of these competent people, I would have thought that the Government would itself provide for drawing up or for preparation of a panel of architects so that persons, ordinary persons of humble means who want to build small houses and who cannot go to the architects whose fees are generally known to be very high or to well-known engineers who also charge very high fees, for them the Government should make available the services of architects or engineers and a panel of them will be prepared by the Government and ordinary people can take recourse to them just like the idea of giving free legal aid which we have been suggesting for quite a long time So small people who want to make construction of their small houses with their life's savings or from borrowings should have been given the facilities of getting the services of architects or engineers and their panels should be prepared by the Government and fees also fixed by the Government at a reasonable level No thought has been given to that aspect and we find only that certain provisions have been made for the registration of architects as if that will solve all the problem of unsafe buildings with which they have nothing to do or they will solve the problem of uneconomical constructions as if the architects have anything to do with that I don't know how the purposes or objects of the Bill can be achieved by mere registration of the architects because that does not touch even the fringe of the problem

So far as the Bill is concerned, there is one provision which requires immediate atten-

tion because I will request the hon. Minister to look into it because we have not been able to give an amendment. CI 30 lays down procedure in respect of inquiries to be made with regard to professional misconduct allegedly committed by an architect. It says :

"When on receipt of a complaint made to it, the Council (to be set up under the Act) is of opinion that any architect has been guilty of professional

misconduct which if proved, will render him unfit to practise as an architect, the Council may hold an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed by rules."

This is the only ground on which an inquiry can be made and his name removed for professional misconduct. What about inefficiency? What about incompetence? That does not come within 'professional misconduct'. The building may be badly designed or badly put up because of the inefficiency or because of the incompetence of the architect or of the engineer or of both, working together, but that will not be covered by Clause 30 because professional misconduct necessarily means some sort of culpability which does not necessarily mean negligence or incompetence or inefficiency. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take that into consideration. If the object is to have safer buildings or better buildings or more economical buildings, we cannot possibly continue to have inefficient architects or incompetent architects. For that matter it will be outside the scope of the entire provision of the inquiry that has been provided in clause 30 of the Bill. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into that and, if possible, to remedy this defect.

So far as the other provisions in the Bill are concerned, I request the Government to consider whether the provision of Clause 17 is not inconsistent with clause 25. Clause 17 says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, but subject to the provisions of this Act, any recognised qualification shall be a sufficient qualification for enrolment in the register."

A register is to be maintained under this Act

It says that if somebody qualifies in accordance with the recognised qualification, then he is automatically entitled to be enrolled in the register. Kindly see clause 25. Clause 25 says :

"A person shall be entitled on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules to have his name entered in the register if he resides or carries on the profession of architect in India and—

- (a) holds recognised qualification, or
- (b) does not hold such qualification but being citizen of India, has been engaged in practice as an architect for a period of not less than five years prior to the date."

You will kindly come to clause 23. It provides for the preparation of a register of architects as laid down there. Therefore there is an anomaly. Under clause 17 there is an automatic registration because any recognised qualification will be sufficient qualification and so far as clause 25 is concerned, other qualifications have to be fulfilled and apart from that, clause (b) says that somebody may be registered as an architect without holding any qualification. Therefore how is this qualification to be judged? Merely, one has been engaged in practice as an architect for a period of not less than five years, then he will be deemed to be a qualified architect and he will be entitled to registration provided he only pays the fees.

Therefore, we come to a situation where apart from qualified architects, there may be persons who may be having no qualifications. In the Bill no standards have been laid down, no rules have been laid down as to how the competence or efficiency of these persons who have no recognised qualification will be judged. Nothing has been laid down in this Bill. Therefore, in my submission, the object for which this Bill is primarily intended to be brought and has been brought, cannot be served only by including the architects and not the engineers and not laying down the provisions as to how the persons qualified and also those not qualified strictly according to the technical requirements are to be brought together.

And the last thing I wanted to submit is that the Government should favourably

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

consider whether the Government should not prepare a panel for itself and regulate the fees also of the architects so that ordinary people can take recourse to competent and qualified people for the purposes of their own buildings. Otherwise, the main purpose of this Bill will not be served.

Thank you, Sir

श्री आर० बी० बड्डे (खरगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो शासन ने हाउस के सामने पास होने के लिए पेश किया है यह पहले भी पेश हुआ था और ज्वाइंट कमेटी के सामने भेजा गया था। उन की रिपोर्ट आई है और रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उसमें बहुत सी तब्दीलियां करके यह बिल लाया गया है। लेकिन उसमें इस बिल का उद्देश्य फलीभूत हुआ है क्या? इस बिल की हीडिंग दी है—आर्किटेक्ट्स बिल। इसके बदले इसका नाम आर्किटेक्ट्स रजिस्ट्रेशन बिल होना चाहिए था क्योंकि पूरे के पूरे बिज में आर्किटेक्ट्स को रजिस्ट्रेशन कैसे मिलना है इसी के बारे में प्राविजन है। लेकिन आर्किटेक्ट्स की फीस क्या होगी या और बाते क्या होगी यह इसमें नहीं है। आर्किटेक्ट्स की क्वालिफिकेशन क्या होगी यह तो कुछ दिया है, लेकिन आर्किटेक्ट्स की डेपिनीशन यह दी है कि जोज हू आर क्वालिफाइड फार आर्किटेक्ट और यह बिल आने से पहले पांच माल में जो आर्किटेक्ट का घन्घा करता होगा उस को आर्किटेक्ट में रखा जायगा। ऐसी हालत में अगर कोई आर्किटेक्ट क्वालीफिकेशन होते हुए भी घन्घा करता है रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं करेगा तो भी उस को पनिसमेंट मिलेगा। मैं ऐसा समझता हू कि यह देश बहुत विशाल देश है, यहां पर छोटे छोटे गांव हैं, छोटी-छोटी नगरपालिकाएँ हैं, उनके नियमों में ऐसा लिखा हुआ है कि मकान बनाने के लिये जो प्लान आयेगा, उस पर आर्किटेक्ट के दस्तखत होने चाहिये, तभी उसको मन्जूर किया जायगा, ऐसी हालत में आप के दिये हुए क्वालीफिकेशन का आर्किटेक्ट नहीं होगा तब क्या स्थिति होगी,

अगर 10 या 20 परसेन्ट टैक्स लग गया तो गरीब आदमी मारा जायगा। हम से बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत पैदा होगी।

इस बिल में आप ने सिविल इंजीनियर्स को नहीं लिया है। जब यह बिल उवाइन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी के विचाराधीन था, वहां पर श्री मोहन चारिया ने एक प्रश्न पूछा था—

"Do you agree that to-day in this country there are many engineers who are also doing the job of architects, and in the world even engineers like Mr Frank Lloyd and Mr Mitchel are primarily engineers but they have proved to be the best architects of international repute? Under these circumstances if the present engineers who are also architects in the country might not have obtained their degrees as architects, how should they be protected?"

उस समय इस विषय पर काफी चर्चा हुई थी और कहा गया था कि इंजीनियर्स को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाय। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि इस बिल में ऐसा कोई प्रावीजन नहीं है कि इंजीनियर्स को भी इस में इन्कलूड किया जायेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि इस के बारे में आप का क्या विचार है—आप उनको इन्कलूड करना चाहते हैं या नहीं करना चाहते हैं? जहां तक आर्किटेक्ट शब्द का सम्बन्ध है—आर्किटेक्ट आफ नेशन होते हैं, आर्किटेक्ट आफ कांस्टीट्यूशन हैं, उसी तरह से आर्किटेक्ट आफ बिल्डिंग हैं और उनमें इंजीनियर्स भी शामिल हैं। मैं यह समझता हू कि इसमें जो आर्किटेक्ट शब्द लिखा हुआ है, इससे केवल रजिस्ट्रेशन चाहते हैं, इससे जो आप का उद्देश्य है, वह फलीभूत नहीं होगा।

इसके बाद जितने इंजीनियर्स हैं आर्किटेक्ट्स हैं, जो अब-एम्पलायड हैं उनके वास्ते फण्ड की बात है। जैसे एडवोकेट्स एक्ट में प्रावीजन है कि गरीब लिटिगेंट्स को मदद मिलेगी, वैसे इस बिल में भी प्रावीजन रखा जाता कि उनको प्रेसिडेंट स्टार्ट करने के लिये फण्ड से मदद

मिलेगी, क्योंकि इसमें फण्ड के निर्माण का प्रावधान है, उसमें आप ऐसी व्यवस्था भी रख सकते थे।

जहाँ तक आर्किटेक्ट्स के रजिस्ट्रेशन का प्रावधान है, आपने कहा है कि पाच माल का बोट करने वाले को लिया जायगा तो आर्किटेक्ट क्या नक्शा निकालने वाले को समझेंगे, जिसके पास सर्टिफिकेट होगा उसको आर्किटेक्ट माना जायगा या जो इण्डियन इस्टीमेशन है, जिन में आर्किटेक्ट की ट्रेनिंग होती है या जिनके पास डिप्लोमा है उनको भी इस में शामिल किया जायगा। इस बात की इसमें शका उत्पन्न होती है क्योंकि जहाँ पर रजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में लिखा है, वहाँ यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती है।

मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ कि ज्वाइन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जो बातें कही गई थी, उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। वहाँ पर बरुआ जी की एविडेन्स हुई थी, वारिया जी की एविडेन्स हुई थी, उन बातों के बारे में इसमें कोई अमेण्डमेन्ट नहीं आया। इसलिये मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि इस कानून का जो परपज था, वह सब नहीं होगा।

यह बात ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आर्किटेक्ट का होना जरूरी है, उनके बिना काम नहीं चलेगा। उनका काम सुपरविजन आफ बिल्डिंग भी होता है तो वह जो सर्टिफिकेट देंगे कि हमने सुपरविजन किया है, वह स्टैण्डर्ड के मुताबिक है या नहीं है, अगर वह गिर पड़े तो क्या कोई पब्लिशमेंट होगा। इसके लिये दो-तीन साल जबाबदारी या गारन्टी होनी चाहिये—यह भी इस बिल में नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ज्वाइन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जो डिस्कशन हुआ था उसके बारे में प्रकाश डालें। मुझे जहाँ-जहाँ खामिया दिखाई पड़ी हैं, मैंने अमेण्डमेन्ट दिये हैं। फिर भी मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। लेकिन इस का नाम आर्किटेक्ट बिल रखना मिसली-

डिंग है। इसका नाम आर्किटेक्ट रजिस्ट्रेशन बिल होना चाहिये था। इंग्लैंड में भी इस प्रकार के कानून हैं, लेकिन वे परफेक्ट-ला है, रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिये भलग कानून है और आर्किटेक्ट किस प्रकार का होना चाहिये उसके बारे में भलग कानून है। ज्वाइन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भी इसके बारे में कहा गया था।

शेड्यूल का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है ज्वाइन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में तीन चार शेड्यूल दिये गये थे, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने सिर्फ एक ही शेड्यूल एक्सप्ट किया है इस लिये मेरे ख्याल में यह इम्प्लीट बिल है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस में सिविल इन्जीनियर्स को जरूर शामिल किया जायगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhirwadi) : I rise to welcome and support this Bill, Developmental activity in the country is increasing at a fast rate and wrong type of people without proper qualifications come into the picture and the buildings are at times unsafe. In order to protect this a Bill has been brought forward by the Government. In the schedule of qualifications we find that civil engineers are omitted, Civil engineers have to undergo a course of planning and designing. I feel that civil engineers should be included provided they have at least one year experience of working in an architect's firm.

13.28 hrs

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Secondly, it says that an annual fee of Rs. 20 will be charged. Besides this, practising architects have to pay licence fees in different municipal cities. In big corporations they charge Rs. 250 per year. In small municipalities the fees are perhaps less. If this fee of Rs. 20/- provided for in this Bill is raised to Rs. 250/- per year and they are allowed to practice all over India, I think it will solve the problem of the architects. With these two suggestions I support the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur)
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support the Bill.

After it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and after each clause has been gone in, in great detail by the Joint Committee, I think that best person to reply is Mr Piloo Mody and instead of the Minister, let him reply to the debate, he will do it better. Let us evolve some healthy traditions in the House. In Parliament his contribution may be questionable, his contribution in that particular line is unquestionable.

Mr hon friend Chatterjee has pointed out certain lacunae, especially in clause 25 which mentions qualifications. Clause 25 says that a person shall be entitled on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules to have his name entered in the register, if he resides or carries on the profession of architect in India and holds a recognised qualification, or does not hold such a qualification but being a citizen of India has been engaged in practice as an architect for a period of not less than five years prior to the date appointed or possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed by rules.

It has been stated by many Members in this House that civil engineers should also be included. There is some difference between an architect and a civil engineer. In this case, a person who has no qualification, neither a civil engineer or an overseer or diploma holder from an institution but who has merely worked for five years with Mr Piloo Mody can become an architect. Anybody who stays with Piloo Mody, even his servant or anybody else can fall within this category and can become an architect.

So, I hope that there should be some clarification—possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by rules. Who is going to prescribe these rules—this Council. That is all.

But, primarily, Sir, he should be in that particular line for five years. I feel if really we want to encourage that good architects should actually design the various buildings in this country, when the construction work is going on so much in every city especially in Delhi, we shall not be able to recognise Delhi after 10 years, so there should be some qualified persons in charge of it. I would request hon Minister to kindly specify why has this particular clause been put? It is because some

people are already working as architects. They have been tried as architect. If that is so, I have no objection. But merely because somebody has worked with particular architect of reputation he should not be exempted and granted a licence.

Clause 12 reads as under,

(a) appoint a Registrar who shall act as its Secretary and who may also act if so decided by the Council, as its treasurer,

then clause 12 (c) says "with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of officers and other employees of the Council.

It has not been decided what should be the pay and allowances of those officers or those employees working in that Council. Again, Sir, it has come into clash with the Central Government, in the name of autonomy and those employees who are likely to be recruited after the formation of the Council after the passing of this Bill may suffer in the same manner as other employees in various Corporations suffer. What I want is that it should be clearly mentioned there that with the previous sanction of the Central Government fix the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of officers and other employees of the Council as prescribed in the Central Government undertakings and as applicable to Central Government undertakings.

Some of the Corporations are suffering from various handicaps because in the matter of pay and allowances they are like the Government employees and not the Central Government employees. They are treated Central Government employees for the purpose of 1, 2 and 3 and not for 4, 5 and 6. In the case of discipline this Article 311 is not applicable in their case. You have seen the Food Corporation and other Corporations also. My fear is that in this case it should be made clear that those employees who will be serving this particular Council will be governed by all the rules and regulations applicable to that of Central Government employees.

Now the Pay Commission is there. Supposing the Report is out to-morrow or after two months, this will not be made applicable. They will suffer because it is

not prescribed here 'with the previous sanction of the Central Government' The Central Government will only sanction the appointment of such staff, fix the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of officers and other employees of the Council I feel it should be made clear that they should be treated as Central Government employees for the purpose of pay and allowances and other amenities

Then I come to Clause 30 My hon friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee stated about procedure in inquiries relating to misconduct Sir, it is clearly stated that on receipt of a complaint, when the Council is of the opinion that any architect has been guilty of professional misconduct (the word efficiency has not found a place in it) he may be debarred from professional conduct It may be very good But he does not know ABC of it

SHRI J B PATNAIK (Cuttack) He may lose his practice

SHRI S M BANERJEE You go to Corporation A building is constructed in Delhi city An extra room is also constructed You go to the architect, get a certificate for him This is going on every day in Delhi and other metropolitan cities Professional misconduct is a very wide term The word "inefficiency" should find some place there Otherwise, if an architect, civil engineer and an overseer connive and construct a building, it will collapse like a pack of cards Instead of cement, they will use sand, instead of bricks something else and so on This is what is happening with the contractor's work They constructed a building "Suryodaya"—Sun Rise—in Lucknow for the Central Command It became Suryasth within one month and started leaking during the rainy season When we raised it, they said, it is actually meant to judge whether it leaks or not This is one of the biggest buildings built for the Central Government of the Army in Lucknow So, "inefficiency" should also be mentioned here

I am told that the demands put forward by one of the Councils of architects in Maharashtra have been met If the Minister gives the assurance that they have been met, I shall not pursue it Otherwise, I

would request him to look into these demands,

I know 'certain very bright boys who have qualified as architect after the five year degree course in I I T Kharagpur and other places They are full-fledged architects, but they are unemployed, This Bill will provide that a man with five years experience without any qualification can be registered as an architect What about these qualified people? I would request the Minister to take out a list of those architects who are without job I know some of them have been appointed as Deputy Town Planner etc on a salary of Rs 350 or 400 Sir, daily construction work is increasing and we are trying to rebuild our country So, at least architects and engineers should not be unemployed

If it is possible to bring "Civil Engineer under the purview of this legislation, I would welcome it

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have been requested to see if this Bill can be passed by 2 P M because at 2 we have to take up another item I do not know whether it will be possible Let us see

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra) Sir, I will not take much time On the last occasion when this Bill was brought before Parliament, I was a little hasty and congratulated the Minister, Dr V K R V Rao, for having made history in introducing this Bill and seeing it through, because this Bill has been on the anvil for something like 23 to 24 years At last almost after a quarter of a century, this demand is being finally met by the Government of India and I congratulate Prof Nurul Hasan on this very great occasion, at least as far as architects are concerned Mr Banerjee, a little earlier, was in a generous mood and felt that I should reply to this debate, instead of the minister If that means I would be mistaken to be a minister, I do not think my reputation can possibly afford such a misunderstanding

There are several misconceptions regarding this Bill This is merely a Bill which protects the word "architect" It is not going to provide employment for architects, It is not going to remove the other

[Shri Piloo Mody]

~~hardships~~ of the profession It is not going to do any of the things that are going to bring about a healthy architectural tradition in the country But this is the first step, and it is a very positive step and, as I said, it is a step which has been taken after 25 years of debate. Therefore, we all should welcome this Bill

One misconception that seems to be flowing is that those who are practising architecture and calling themselves 'architects' should not be deprived of the livelihood that they have taken up for the last five years. As Shri Banerjee rightly pointed out, this clause will not go towards improving the profession of architecture but it will certainly go a long way in mitigating the hardships that a great many people are likely to suffer as a result of the introduction of this When you do something like this you do not want to cut away and completely render unemployed a large section of people who have been, for one reason or other practising as "architects" That is why this provision has been introduced

Another suggestion that was made by Shri Banerjee was that there should be some penalty for inefficiency I would like to point out to him that we are not passing an amendment to the Indian Penal Code We are merely protecting word in the English language and I hope also in all the vernacular languages which permits a man to call himself an architect if he satisfies certain qualifications This is the sum total of it We have been going through all the demands that were made to the Joint Committee and even before, and we have tried to satisfy all demands, because we do not want to make this Bill specially controversial, so we thought in order to make it so simple that nobody feels aggrieved as a result of this Bill, we incorporated in the schedule at the back as well as in the text of the Bill that all those who feel so should be entitled to practise architecture This Bill is for future generations, those who call themselves architects will have the requisite qualifications as understood by modern civilisation Therefore, this Bill may not have its immediate impact on architecture in India, I think over a period of 10, 20 or 30 years

the register will begin to change in colour and complexion and will afterwards truly represent those who are capable of practising the profession of architecture

One more suggestion has been made why engineers also should not be included in this The simple reply would be for the same reason that doctors are not included in this Bill A Bill is forthcoming very soon, I am told, which will protect the title of engineers those who are qualified to practise engineering To believe that anybody can put up a building provided he knows how to make the four corners of the building stand is a misconception There is something more to architecture than mere stability, Therefore engineers have not been included They will be included when this Bill comes before Parliament With these words I welcome the Bill and I recommend to the House that we pass this Bill without further debate

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I welcome this Bill Till now architecture has remained a profession of the urban elite because the fees are rather considerable and it has been possible to hire the service of architects only in respect of big buildings, public buildings and mansions constructed by very well off people I think the greatest measure of economy in the building construction will be in the vast amount of rural construction works that we will be undertaking While the Bill is internally self consistent, the only handicap which I see is whether it will be possible for us to have a group of people who will be available with their services in the mofussils and in the very interior areas of this country, who will be in a position to help us in the rural construction works and in the construction of buildings in the countryside I think it would be well beyond the means of such people who will be working and operating in the interior areas in this country, very widespread as they are, to be in a position to come over here or to get into the headquarters that is indicated, namely, New Delhi, and then get themselves enrolled as architects

I agree with the point of view put forward by our esteemed friend, Shri Piloo Mody, that architecture is a discipline not

necessarily connected with being able to an engineer. After all, this is an applied art and we can say that people very well-known as architects, like Corbusier were never the big wigs in the fields of engineering.

So, I would say that it would be a bit too far to ask that this profession of architects is left as an exclusive preserve for the civil engineering graduates that are coming out of our Universities. There is no harm as to why a civil engineering graduate should not be an architect. But to impose a condition that it should be a civil engineer alone who is eligible and having the requisite qualification would be stretching the imagination of an architect a bit too far.

Sir, while welcoming this Bill—this is in line and in the tradition of many others professional associations like the Institute of Chartered Accountants, like the Institute of Bankers, like the Institute of solicitors—the only handicap—I know it is being tried for the last 25 years to be introduced here—is that there is no provision in the entire Bill in regard to the period of probation or what we call as the principle of being under-study for a considerable period of time. It is not only necessary that the best of architects are produced to serve in our schools of architecture or in the colleges of architecture but also under certain masters. I, therefore, think it is possible for the Minister now or at a future date—now that it has come to a final stage—to incorporate this provision of being under studies or being able to study under certain famous architects. That would be a good contribution to this entire profession of architecture. This is very important for us. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D P YADAV I am thankful to the hon. Members. So far as the apprehensions made by them, I have already spelt out in my introductory speech that it has taken about 5 years to bring this Bill in the final shape and I personally feel that there is no necessity at this stage for any further amendments to it. There should not be any apprehension. The Bill is intended to protect the architects. Engineers are free to do work relating to design and construction of buildings provided they do not call themselves architects. Further, any engineer who

has been practising architecture for at least 5 years can be registered as an architect. So, this question does not arise and there should not be any apprehension that engineers will not be included in it. I can assure the House so far.

I let this Bill be passed at this stage and in future if the august House feel that any amendment is necessary, the Government will not mind to accept it.

Ultimately, I congratulate Shri Piloo Mody as he has answered to many of the queries and questions. Here, I remember the words of one of the great scientists, Linceus, who correctly said that, if you detect any mistakes of mine, I rely on your superior knowledge to excuse them. I am thankful for the friendly corrections. With these words, I will request this august House to pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is—

‘That the Bill to provide for the registration of architects and for matters connected therewith as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.’

The motion was adopted

Clause 2—(Definitions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

There are a number of amendments to various clauses. To clause 2, there are amendments given notice of by Mr. Bade and others. Are you moving, Mr. Bade? I will put it to the House.

SHRI R V BADE I want to say a few words.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We have to conclude by 2 P.M.

SHRI R V BADE If you are not doing justice to our thinking, then only time is to be seen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We are behind time.

SHRI R V BADE I will say only a few words in regard to clause 2.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The amendments have already been circulated. The hon. Member need not read the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not read the amendment. You can make your submission.

SHRISURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Is it unparliamentary to read it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of being unparliamentary. It is a question of economising time.

SHRI R. V. BADE : I beg to move.

Page 1, line 11,—

add at the end—

“and includes a person qualified to design and supervise the erection of any building and also includes Civil Engineers.” (1)

‘Architect’ means a person whose name is for the time being entered in the register. I want to add at the end the following :

“and includes a person qualified to design and supervise the erection of any building and also includes Civil Engineers”

I want to make it more explicit, wider, so that all the civil engineers may be included. Civil engineers take the certificates. As a matter of fact, they become diploma holders. They will not take the trouble to register themselves. Therefore, I want to include this in the Bill.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am unable to accept the amendment, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Mr. Bade's amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Constitution of Council of Architecture*)

SHRI R. V. BADE : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 32,—

add at the end—

“from among the architects” (2)
page 2,—

after line 38, insert—

“(1) two persons from architects who had experience of five years or from consulting engineers.” (3)

I want to add these words because, otherwise we do not know who would be the person nominated. It may be a party man. There I would say that it should be “from among the architects.” I also want two persons from architects who had experience of five years or from consulting engineers, to be added. It should be more democratic. The Government must not be in majority in the Committee. Therefore, I have suggested this amendment.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am sorry, I am unable to accept these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put these two amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 12 were also added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(*Finances of Council*)

SHRI R V BADE I beg to move
Page 5,—

after line 42, insert—

“(1A) Part of the fund shall be utilised for payment of unemployment allowance to unemployed architects in accordance with scales to be determined by the Council ” (4)

Government is going to have an architects fund That fund is to be utilised for what ? There is no mention about the utilisation of the fund When we see that their is un-employment and architects and civil engineers are unemployed, Government should think of doing something for their their daily living also Architects and civil engineers who are unemployed should be provided with some unemployment allowance from this fund In the Advocates Act, similar provision is likely to be made that those advocates who are not employed or who are disabled will be provided with some money from the advocates fund Similarly in this case also I want that part of the fund shall be utilised for payment of unemployment allowance to unemployed architects in accordance with the scales to be determined by the council I want these words to be added in the clause

SHRI D P YADAV We can not accept this amendment

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I shall now put amendment No 4 to the vote of the House

Amendment No 4 was put and negatived

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

‘ That clause 13 stand part of the Bill ’

The motion was adopted

Clause 13 was adopted to the Bill,

Clauses 14 to 23 were added to the Bill

Clause 24—(First preparation of register),
SHRI R V BADE I beg to move

Page 9, after line 32, insert—

“Provided that if no application is made within the prescribed time and

delay is due to satisfactory reasons is may be condoned ” (3)

Page 9, line 36,— *add at the end,—*

“and if the application is rejected the grounds for the rejection shall be given in writing ” (6)

After the Advocates Act came into force, in Madhya Pradesh they have made a similar provision Persons who were not advocates or law graduates were expected to apply for registration within one years or two years so that they might be enrolled as advocates But some of them had failed to go within the prescribed time and there was no provision for condoning the delay Later on, they have made an amendment on the lines I have suggested here On the same lines, I am suggesting an amendment to this Bill also so that if an architect who has worked for five years before the coming into force of this Bill fails to apply for registration, if there are satisfactory reasons shown to the council, the period of delay may be condoned That is my amendment

SHRI D P YADAV I am unable to accept the amendment

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I shall now put amendments Nos 5 and 6 to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 5 and 6 were put and negatived

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

“That clause 24 stand part of the Bill”,

The motion was adopted

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We have reached the deadline now But even so, we are about to finish the Bill, and so if we take two or three minutes more from the next item, I hope Shri Kartik Oraon will not mind it

The question is

“That Clause 25 stand part of the Bill.”

[Mr Deputy Speaker]

14.02 hrs

*The motion was adopted**Clause 25 was added to the Bill**Clause 26—(Procedure for Subsequent Registration)*

SHRI R V BADE I beg to move

Page 10, line 41,—after "date"
insert "or knowledge" (7)

Since the hon Minister says that he is unable to accept my amendments, let me also insist and persist in moving my amendments and having my say on them

It is possible that the person may be living in a village and there may be no post office in that village, and he may not be aware or have the knowledge of this Bill coming into law. I want to provide for such cases by inserting the words 'or knowledge' after the word 'date'

14 00 hrs

SHRI D P YADAV We do not accept it

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I shall now put the amendment to vote

Amendment No 7 was put and negatived

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted**Clause 26 was added to the Bill**Clauses 27 to 45, the Schedule, Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

SHRI D P YADAV I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

DISCUSSION RE REPORTED SALE OF ADIVASI GIRLS FROM ORISSA

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Mr Deputy Speaker, this House had been apprised of the reported sale of about 2,000 Adivasi girls from Orissa to different parts of the country by the local contractors. A call attention notice was taken up here on 25-4-72 but the reply given was very inadequate, inconclusive and far from satisfactory. I would not know that the Home Minister was responsible. I would not even say who was responsible for this. But this is a very shameful conduct. After 25 years of independence we should by now have come to regard this as a national affront.

The fact is that the Tata-owned mines at Gorumalsani, Badamhar, ceased to operate since 1967. This created a serious situation of unemployment for the people. Those who were working in the mines had to look for other jobs. But this should have been the concern of the Government to find some alternative employment for them. In 1969 there were some cases of trafficking of Adivasi girls to different parts of the country. There were reports also to that effect in September 1971 about 3 girls being involved, and again by the end of that year another 3 girls. Now it has reached the alarming figure of 2,000 Adivasi girls being allowed to be sold to different parts of the country.

The hon Minister had stated that the State Government had repudiated this figure. They did not want to accept this figure. But the Government has nowhere contradicted the reports which had regularly appeared in the press about these 2,000 Adivasi girls.

It is immaterial whether the number is a little more or a little less. But we must remember that there is no such thing like a ceiling on crime. Because the number is a little less, therefore the offence is as such is not less reprehensible. No attempt has been made to apprehend the culprits and bring them to book. I do not understand how this shameful act did not attract the provisions of the Indian Penal Code for

criminal responsibility. Obviously, these were crimes of abduction. "It is an offence to take or cause to be taken against his will any person, any unmarried girl under 16 to any place". It is not necessary that the girl should have been taken away for any immoral or improper purpose. It is immaterial whether the girl was sold or not. The point is that these girls have been wrongfully taken away; they had been abducted. The Government have done nothing to put a stop to these things. The State Government has deliberately and definitely tried to play a dirty game in this matter by suppressing information. Either they do not bother at all, for the Scheduled Tribes or perhaps they are incapable of looking after the interests of Scheduled Tribes or for that matter weaker sections of the people. The Centre says that it is a State subject and therefore they could not take action against the State administration. The State Government does not bother. Where should the tribals go for justice. It is a serious matter. Where are the law courts for these people? Is there any law and order in the country? Are they citizen of this country or they are stateless citizens? The Central Government and the State Government are passing the buck from one to another; nobody accepts the responsibility to stop these things for ever. The Central Government cannot absolve itself of the responsibility for the protection of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as provided for in the Constitution. It has been enshrined in article 46 of our Constitution. "The State shall promote with special interest the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social justice and all forms of exploitation".

The experience of 25 years has shown in practice that it is as though proper to replace the last words and say "subject them to social injustice and all forms of exploitation". We have been changing the Constitution; we can do this also! If we cannot stop theft; can we then legalise it? The Constitution has meant nothing to these people.

Orissa has the largest concentration of the tribal people, 24.07 per cent of the

total population are tribals. In the areas where they live, they have rich deposits of minerals. It is an irony of fate that the richest area is inhabited by the poorest people of this country? Is there any justice in that? I have been alarmed of what is happening. It is said, "What the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve about". I do not know whether people have been moved by the gravity of the situation among the tribals. Every tribal is seeing what is going on for the last 25 years, particularly the members of this House. I am not worried about what will happen to the tribals because I know that their condition is going from bad to worse, but I am wondering what is going to happen to this country. Are we sinking or swimming? It is dangerous to assume that we are swimming when we are actually sinking. Therefore, we must open our eyes and see whether we have tried to implement what has been put in the Constitution.

What is true of tribals in Orissa is true of tribals all over the country, more or less. The country is moving fast in the direction of industrialisation; and wherever industries are coming up, they were almost all tribal areas. Tribal lands are given for the establishment of big and gigantic projects. Smoke comes out of chimneys of projects; it is if I may say so, smoke from the graveyard of the tribal people. This is what is happening.

Let us see what is the impact of industrialisation on the social and economic life of the tribals? They are losing what they had. Pandit Nehru, the great architect of free India, was perhaps philosophising on the welfare of the tribal people. In his wisdom and good intention he thought that the settling up of projects in areas where the tribals live will improve their lot. What is happening is the other way round because of the warped nature of the men and women who live amongst us. The tribal people will never be able to live as envisioned by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Apart from the Orissa girls episode, wherever projects are there in tribal areas in India, it has happened. In Bailadila and other places also the same blooming thing is happening, in more or less degree. There is not much difference. My hon friend Shri Arvind Netam from Bastar district in M.P. has passed out a handout about the miserable plight of the tribal people

[Shri Kartik Oraou]

in Bailadila, where there is the iron ore project. It disclosed the harrowing tale of the tribal girls, about 400 of them, who have been rendered destitute by the establishment of Bailadila iron ore project. All of them who came in contact with the civilised society little knowing as to what the civilised society meant were carrying illegitimate children—plunder without danger. No notice has been taken, no action has been taken. We do not know anything about it. The entire Government should be seriously concerned about it. What is happening there, we do not know. Many things do not see the light of day for years and years together. Kudna, a minor girl who was raped has not been able to recover from the mental shock, she is a mental wreck. She is pregnant. Rape, abduction and deceit are rampant in these areas. The handout is so exhaustive that it should shock the conscience of every right thinking man in the country. There is no law, no order, no protection for the tribal people. The tribal customs and traditions and religion have their peculiarities. Murias are one of the most ferocious tribes who would unhesitatingly behead anyone for violating their customs or their women. There are other tribes who would punish a person by making him run naked for having illicit connection with a tribal woman. But the changing circumstances, their penury, it pains me to think are making them lose the colour and vitality of their customs and traditions. We do not know where we are going. Should we not allow them to remain as Indian citizens at least? Industrialisation has therefore meant nothing for them.

Nobody is a better keeper of law and order than the tribals themselves but they are being overtaken by the corrupt administration of modern civilised society.

I need hardly point out that this House has been constantly discussing the atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and I think I can enumerate some of them. There was the burning of a Harijan woman, and then an attack on a baraat party of Harijans; there was an instance of stripping naked young Harijan girls and making them walk in the streets. These happen everywhere, they are not confined to one place. We are going in the negative direction, away from independence. It will take another 25 years to come to zero level and then alone

the question of going ahead in the positive direction would arise. Therefore, it is a very serious situation. About the atrocities on Harijans and Scheduled Castes, I have seen a couple of days ago in *Maharashtrian Times*, Bombay of 22-5-72 that a Harijan woman in a village Brahmanagan was stripped naked when she went to ask for water near the well. Then somehow she escaped and went to another place. This is just a very narrow picture of what is happening. Many things we do not know, but the fact remains that we are going
(Interruption)

It is very nice to talk from the opposition. I do not believe there is anything like universal malice that four people in this country are having. If I had the authority to maintain law and order in this country I would have sent them away lock, stock and barrel within 24 hours. Otherwise we cannot stop these things from taking a very virulent form. I do not know where we are going to end. I am reminded of a crime in America which is called white-collar crime. "This is a crime in the sense of a breach of 'established criminal law' but the criminals go scot-free, because they are rich and powerful and so they can bribe the police, sometimes even judges or bring political influence to bear to secure their immunity. This is a sort of thing that is happening. We can sell and buy justice. If one has got plenty of money one can buy any blooming thing. That is a state of affairs which should I think, make us think as to whether we are in India, whether we are in a democratic country. Are we in a free country or not? I do not know.

The only way to set things right is to tighten the administration and no criminal should be left unpunished. Let there be only one law for rich and poor, for the tribal and non-tribal, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or anybody. I know only one word about other countries. There is one saying "Such results of human conduct which the law seeks to prohibit, must be made punishable." But that is not what we are doing, and therefore we always go on thinking about law and order, but we are in lawlessness.

We have to make a very serious rethinking. With the unique popularity and

massive mandate of the people that we have got, and with the confidence reposed in our party and Government, our party has assumed a very powerful position and it is supposed to act in a very powerful way. Even though I belong to Congress party, I do not feel shy about saying that this powerful Government must be able to function ruthlessly for some time. Only there the remedy lies. We do not want Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be perpetual features in our country.

Sir, I am very much aware of the sympathy and understanding in the cause of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the part of our Prime Minister. But I want to say one thing. Her Ministers, her officers and everybody must learn to commiserate with the fate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, for that matter, the poorer section of the people in this country. They must in their wisdom try to implement her view. They must know what she thinks, and carry out what she wants. She has reached the commanding height from where she can do anything. These things that are happening to-day should have been things of the past. The other day, when we raised a question here, next morning order to go, the job is done. That is the position we are in today. There is no point in making too much of calculation.

I consider it my duty wherever necessary, to show that the government has been misled or mistaken in its measures, to point out errors and defects in the government or constitution as by law established with a view to their reformation or to excite the people to attempt by lawful means, the alteration of any matter as by law established or to point out, in order to ensure their removal, matters which are producing, or have a tendency to produce, feeling of hatred and ill-will between different classes of the people.

How are these things coming up? I do not think there is anything like universal malice between people and people, tribals and tribals, Scheduled Caste people and others. But we have not been able to create a powerful public opinion, undefined pressure of public opinion. We have not been

able to project that we are so powerful. Government are so powerful that they can do anything. These officers should have been trembling with awe and fear. But, on the other hand, these officers are getting stronger and stronger every day because they are not afraid even of their lapses.

We have every right to criticise, to discuss freely matters which are affecting the well-being of our country. But such discussion should not be directed to the incitement of unlawful acts or calculated to incite disaffection in the country.

I do not know how many people have been murdered or killed. If you go to the police station, they will not register the FIR. Why? Because, even if they register the case, nothing will happen. They will come back again to the same position as though an accountant and the Auditor is the same man. This is a very serious matter.

The Government should take into account the state of public feeling, the powerful pressure of public opinion against this. I am sure the entire House has been seized of this and we are very much exercised by this. That shows that the entire House is very much concerned, they all want that this should come to an end but nothing is being done.

I have got a very bad name for raising this point. Last time I was asked to leave this House. Unfortunately, I am the first person who has been asked to quit, nobody else has been asked to quit the House. Let us not behave on that way with the tribals alone.

Let us not have illusions that our government is functioning efficiently and effectively. Let us not be that optimistic. 'Optimism' has been defined "as the madness of maintaining that everything is all right, when in fact everything is wrong." That is optimism. So, we have to change that feeling and order.

Finally, I want to say that there are many things which the government could do. Let them see to it that the projects are not undertaken only where the tribals are inhabiting. Now the tribal life is being disturbed everywhere in order to execute some project or order, and the tribals are very

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

much exercised over this, Now the projects are coming up only where the tribals are living so that the tribal people may be disturbed. This is a very serious issue and a chronic problem for the last 25 years.

I do not hear anybody saying that we are happy. There is a roaring camp of Tribal Welfare, a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Yet, no good is coming out. Why ऊपर से डबा जब तक नहीं पड़ेगा तब तक काम नहीं होगा। I would request that this Government sees wisdom in trying to appoint a Parliamentary Committee. The Committee should go there immediately, study the situation and report at the earliest. Action has to be taken immediately. We have to start somewhere. In a very ruthless way, some action will have to be taken. Otherwise, I do not know what will happen. Already we know about 400 girls in Baladilla are being exploited. There will be another 600 then it will be 1,000 and then 2,000 and so on. The figures will go on increasing. Therefore, this Parliamentary Committee should be appointed. Let us not be very idealistic and say that all will be done. Nothing will be done. It is a very serious issue. As a tribal, I feel very strongly about it. All those concessions and privileges and all those committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are there. But what has happened here? This is just a temporary phase. I would suggest that they must be provided with alternative jobs. Because of want of jobs, these things happen. When minerals are there, why do the government not start another factory, so that these people may be accommodated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He may conclude.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I have to make a very important point. I would say that a Ministry of Justice—something like fire brigade—should be established, and this Department should be charged with oversight of law. The Minister should be responsible for Parliament like the head of any other Ministry. One of the main tasks should be to keep under review the general development of the law, to report upon any section of it which is failing to serve the

needs of the community and to bring before parliament proposals for legal reforms.

Finally, Sir, I sometimes feel like collapsing because I do not know where I am, (Interruption) I am not in the House. I do not think that everybody feels free, everybody's heart is burning. If you are a real Indian, you must have this feeling.

I would like to say that Government has to act very speedily. The negative forces are becoming more powerful than the positive ones.

Finally, I would like to remind this august House what the Kavi, Guru Rabindranath Tagore, has said, sounding a note of warning to his countrymen. It is in Bengali and I will quote it.

“मातृघेर अधिकारे बन्धित करेछो जारे,
सन्मुखे दाइये रेखे तबु कोले दाघो नाई स्थान
अपमाने होते हवे ताहादेर सवार समान् ।
जारे तुमि निचे केलो, से तोमारे फेलितेछे निचे
पश्चाते रेखेछो जारे, से तोसारे पश्चाते हानि छे ।
अज्ञानेर अन्धकारे आडाले डाकिछो जारे
तोमार मजल हाथे गडिछे से घोर व्यबधान
अपमाने होते हवे ताहादेर सवार समान्”

I do not know whether I can give the correct English rendering. The English rendering should be something like this: “Those whom you have thrown at the bottom are dragging you down, those whom you have left behind are pulling you behind. Those whom you have deprived of the rights of human beings those whom you have not cared to let come near you, although living very close, those whom you have kept under the darkness of illiteracy and ignorance are sealing your progress, prosperity and well being and the time is not very far off when you will be humiliated by them to the same extent to which you are humiliating them.”

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): This House is discussing today a matter which is most disgraceful and humiliating and which deserves outright condemnation by each and every person.

this House and outside. The sale of Adibasi girls has happened in Orissa under the Swatantra rule. The Congress Government at the Centre may try to find an excuse that they have not been there in power. But the Congress Party and the Congress Government at the Centre cannot and must not shirk their responsibility simply because they are not in power in

Orissa. A number of such reports have appeared from time to time. Here is a news item which has appeared in the *Statesman* dated April 6th, in which it has been stated :

"The Orissa PSP leader, Mr. B. P. Mohanty, MLA, has sought the help of the State Home Minister, Mr. Nilmony Routray, in rescuing 26 young man of Kendrapara who were allegedly sold for Rs. 10,000".

One of these people who made good his escape, and

"... returned to Kendrapara from Jagdalpur in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh, had narrated how victims of the flood and cyclone in 1971 had been enticed by two local persons with promises of employment and better wages and found themselves undergoing forced labour without remuneration or a full meal a day.

They are tortured like slaves...

According to Dambarudhara Kandy, the new employers did not allow them to return to their villages claiming that they had been purchased for Rs. 10,000".

I would like to know from Government whether they have made any inquiry about this and whether they have taken any action to rescue these unfortunate people from these greedy people.

Here is another report which says :

"It was reported that from Gorumalsani and Rajrangpur tehsile of Mayurbhanj district alone about 2,000 Adivasi girls have thus been taken away and the whereabouts of most of them are still unknown."

I want to know from Government what steps this Government has taken to find out whereabouts of these unfortunate girls.

Again, there is another report which says :

"Recently a large number of Khasi girls kidnapped for selling to brothels had been rescued from a fair at Assam-Bhutan border. More recently, reports of large-scale trafficking in Adivasi girls and women from economically backward sections of Orissa to other States, particularly to Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, rocked public all opinion over the country".

I would like to know what steps Government have taken to find out these people. I want a clear-cut answer from the hon. Minister.

This event shows how people of the upper strata of society who have been ruling our country since Independence have been callous towards the Adivasi people who have been suffering from age-long handicaps.

How is that even after 25 years of monopoly rule by the Congress Party at the Centre which claims to be civilised rulers, such criminal and heinous acts like the sale of Adivasi girls in Orissa are still taking place? This is a question which Government has to answer. How is it that Adivasi girls are still being sold as an instrument for carrying on immoral traffic? The culprits who commit these offences must be given exemplary punishment, and there can be no two opinions in this respect. In the eye of law, superficially, he who sold girls is guilty and must be punished. But to me, the Congress Government at the Centre is much more responsible for the state of affairs that Adivasi girls are being used as commodities for sale in the market, because the Central Government in the main is fully responsible for the upliftment for these economically most backward and handicapped sections of the population of the country. It has been the duty of the Centre as well as the States to provide them with gainful occu-

[Dasratha Deb]

pation, to provide them land, jobs, employment etc. But after 25 years of Congress rule, they have failed to do this. They could not fulfill this task. That is why these people who suffer from hunger and starvation fall a prey to these greedy people. That is why I charge the Central Government and the Congress Government that they are the number one sinner in this matter, because they allowed the Adivasi people to go to that deplorable stage. That is why I appeal to the Adivasi people that they should observe the 15th of August of this year as the completion of 25 years of deception, oppression and denial of basic and fundamental rights of the tribal of India by the Congress regime.

The State Government of Orissa under whose nose such heinous acts like the sale of Adivasi girls has taken place.....in the day light should be condemned in unequivocal terms.

SHRI P. K. DEB (Kalahandi) : Khasi girls in Meghalaya also.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : yes ; every Government must be condemned.

The main reason is the extreme poverty of Adivasis, the absence of gainful occupation, absence of employment facilities and exploitation. The bulk of them do form a part of the landless, agricultural workers in the countryside earning a paltry sum as daily wage and that too is not available for the whole year. Most of these Adivasis have no land to cultivate. They survive in the most miserable, deplorable conditions working as forest labour under greedy forest contractors in the most humiliating manner. They are the poorest of the poor in the country. Taking advantage of their hunger and starvation, most of the greedy, rich people, the traders and the contractors, have been plundering them. They engage them in various humiliating works, they corrupt them in various ways and use them as commodities saleable in the market. They do not consider them as human beings, the present case being one of the glaring examples of such behaviour.

I feel pity for these people because they are the victims of circumstances. They

are victims in the hands of the greedy exploiters. I know how Bengali refugee girls and women, some of them came from respectable families, succumbed to the lust of the greedy rich people, being pressed by hunger and starvation in Tripura. I have seen it in 1946 during the Dacca riots and also after independence, because they cannot maintain their standard. They are hungry people and they could not earn money. That is why being pressed by circumstances, they become victims in the hands of these people. After 25 years of independence, the tribal people expected that some good would be done to them and some relief would be given to them and there would be some improvement, but that was not done. That is why I gave you one example, as to how the tribals are being neglected by the Congress Government. Government had taken responsibility to provide shelter and to rehabilitate to Bengali refugees from East Pakistan and also had undertaken the responsibility to provide shelter to Bangla Desh refugees during the onslaught perpetrated by the Yahya Government very recently. But why has the same treatment not been given to the tribals refugees in Tripura ? At present in Chittacong hill areas practically there is no administration. Plunder and looting by the anti-social element is being conducted there. Hundreds of tribal people were forced to cross the border and they have taken shelter in Tripura. But these people have not been accepted by the Tripura Government. They sent their police in Raima-Sarma area and pushed them out of the Tripura State, and police started torturing them. Why have this treatment been meted out to the tribal people ? The tribal people are the weaker section of the people. That is why their cases has been neglected deliberately by the Government. I want to give you more examples in my State. The forest lands, which the tribal people had been cultivating, have been taken away from them, and they have been evicted from their lands ; and they have been thrown out of employment. That is the whole trouble with them. There is tribal reserve in our State. But the work to draw the well-defined boundary lines of this area has not been done. The demarcation has not been made, which makes it possible for disputes to arise and people taking over the land.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want to interrupt you. May I remind you the subject is about the sale of Adivasi girls of Orissa ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB These tribal people are very poor and they are being exploited. Economically they are backward. Unless they are rehabilitated and unless they are gainfully employed, any amount of moral preaching will not work. This is my contention.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is over, long over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbar) Let him take the time of the second speaker of my party.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Where is your second speaker ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB That is why I would suggest to the Government that if you want to eradicate this problem, if you want to overcome this problem, your task should be, first, you give land to the tribal people to cultivate, give them employment, give them education and give them the regional autonomy wherever it is possible in India, so that the tribal people themselves can take the responsibility of looking after themselves. And in the end I may say that the other day we were discussing about the killing of 14 adivasis in Rupaspur in Purnia. Here, in the House, the Minister had given an assurance that something would be done. I want to know what has been done to that effect.

Another incident is about the shabby treatment shown to the adivasi woman, the widow of a Jawan who was killed during the Indo-Pak war. She came to Delhi also and she was very shabbily treated. Why is this type of treatment being shown to these poor people ? Mr Pant should answer all this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr Pant's father also gave assurance to that effect. What had happened to that ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri J B Patnaik

SHRI J B PATNAIK (Cuttack) Sir, it is really sad and unfortunate for this House to discuss this issue after 25 years of independence and 20 years of our Republic. The adivasi people of Mayurbhanj District have got a great and glorious tradition. They have given this country the famous Chow dance. Before their merger with Orissa, peacock was the national bird of that State. Killing of peacock was strictly prohibited long before it was accepted as the national bird of this country. To day we are not revelling in the glories and greatness of the people of Mayurbhanj, but brooding over the fate that has overtaken the unfortunate Adivasis of that State. This problem has two aspects—magnitude and root causes.

There has been an attempt on the part of the State Government to minimise the magnitude of the problem. The Central Government are entirely depending upon the information given to them by the State Government, I do not know if they have got their own information in the matter, and whether they are going to disclose it to this House. The state Government says there have been only stray cases of sale of adivasi girls. They say, only 2 cases were reported to the Mayurbhanj police station, one in September and the other before the Puja and these two cases involve 6 adivasi girls. They have appointed an investigating officer. This officer has not yet submitted his report. But as the UNI report clearly indicates, he told the Press that there were 2000 cases like this in this year alone. You can imagine how many thousands of such cases must have been there in the last few years. Not only did the CID officer of the State make such a statement, but the I G of Police also told the press that a public warning had been given in that area by the police against trafficking in women. From this, the gigantic proportions of this nefarious activity going on there can be easily understood.

The real proportion of this activity has to be ascertained by the Government of India. As the discussion in the house a few days ago showed, the Government of India depended on the information given by the State Government and said that the reports were exaggerated. If they were exaggerated, they should have been contradicted by now. But neither the investigating officer nor the I G had contradicted their statements nor

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

the State Government has come out with a press note contradicting the figures given by the press. So, now it remains for the Government of India to come out with the correct figures. They cannot say that they do not have any independent agency to gather information. The Central Intelligence Officers are there in every State. They have their own channels and sources of information. They must have got the correct information about the number of adivasi girls kidnapped or enticed away from their homes and sold in other parts of the country.

Even if one adivasi girl has been enticed away and sold, it is a serious matter because trafficking in human beings has been prohibited in our Constitution. It is a matter of great shame for a country which prides in its independence and its socialistic democratic government. Even according to the admission of the State Government, there have been six cases. Thousands of such cases are there ; there is no doubt it.

If we go to the causes of the matter, one root cause is the closure of the two big mines in that particular area. Mayurbhanj is famous for its iron ore. They had two iron ore mines, Gorumahisani and Badampahar. These two mines employed as many as 30,000 people and as a result of the closure of the mines in 1967, 30,000 people were thrown out of employment. These 30,000 people alongwith their dependent would constitute about it—if you take most of the adivasi women as workers—one lakh people depending on these two mines. In 1967, when these two mines were closed, one lakh people were completely distressed and helpless, out of the total adivasi population of seven lakh people in the district. No steps were taken to rehabilitate them or to give them alternative employment. The State Government says that they are trying to find some alternative employment ; they are doing their best. This is the usual bureaucratic way of saying that they are trying to do whatever is possible and taking shelter under it. But let us know what exact programme the State Government undertook to provide alternative employment for these people thrown out of employment. They have not undertaken any specific programme for rehabilitation of these people.

So far as the Central Government is

concerned, they owe a duty to these people. The Constitution enjoins on the Central Government to look after welfare of the backward classes of our country and also the welfare of the labouring classes. These adivasis are both backward and labouring class and they were thrown out of employment. When they were distressed, no steps were taken to get them rehabilitated and no attempts were made to provide alternative employment to them.

Now, the State Government says they have submitted a scheme to the Central Government for rehabilitation of the adivasis and that amounted to Rs. 30.5 Crores. I do not know if there is such a scheme with the Central Government. The State Government says that they have partially implemented the scheme only in two areas of the State but Mayurbhanj was left out. I do not know whether the State Government has pointed out this particular area to be included in their scheme. It is for the Union Government to come out with a clear statement regarding the scheme of the State Government.

During the cyclone the State Government submitted a scheme originally for Rs. 60 Crores and it came down to Rs. 30 Crores. In this particular case, it has come down to Rs. 13.5 Crores. Now, they say that it is a moderate scheme which is not being implemented by the Government of India, But the Government of India - whatever the schemes of the State Government - owes a definite responsibility to these unfortunate and helpless people and they must come out with their own schemes for their rehabilitation and giving them alternative employment.

Now, there is a serious thing going on in another part of the State. We are now talking of the distress of the adivasis in Mayurbhanj district. But there are other districts in Orissa also, namely, Keonjhar which is also facing a distressed situation as a result of accumulation of iron ore in some of the mines. There is about ten lakh tonnes of iron ore which have accumulated there. No wagons are available. During the last two-three years, wagons were not made available to carry this iron ore as a result of which, according to a statement of the General Secretary of the Association,

ten thousand people were thrown out of employment. These ten thousand people are adivasi people. The same thing would arise again and the distress conditions would be taken advantage of by these contractors, the merchants of flesh who call themselves contractors who would again create a schemeful situation for the whole country.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to come forward with a scheme for rehabilitation of these people and to appoint a committee to study the distress conditions of the adivasi labour in the mining areas of the State.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar)
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as this particular matter is concerned there are two main aspects of the matter. One is whether the Central Government is going to admit that such a horrible event has taken place and has been taking place because of the economic distress situation which has been prevailing there for the last several years.

On the Calling Attention motion that was moved, in answer to that question, the hon. Minister said that these facts are not being corroborated by the State Government. That means, if really the Central Government feels that all those reports which appeared in different papers are false, then we have to get our own information. Simply because the State Government has no corroborated these facts, we cannot brush this matter aside which is such a very important and crucial one.

Secondly, when all the Members irrespective of their party affiliations have admitted that with all our responsibility, then my suggestion would be that there should be wisdom on the part of the Central Government to admit these as facts and take necessary steps for the purpose.

What steps are to be taken? It is an admitted fact that thousands and thousands of people have been thrown out of employment to which my hon. friend, Shri Patnaik also referred. Because of the closure of the Gurumaheshani and Badampahar mining areas, about 30,000 to 40,000 people have been thrown out of employment. About 10,000 persons have already been

thrown out of employment because of non-supply of required wagons. Therefore, the coal and iron ore could not be lifted from that area. These are the two major factors and these are admitted facts.

In addition to that, I want to bring home the reality of other economic conditions of these Adivasi and tribal people in Orissa, we know, 63.99 per cent of the household people are holding below 5 acres of land. That is the report of the Central study team for the year 1968. From 1968 onwards, there is a process of transfer or passing of land from the hands of the Adivasi people to the hands of non-Adivasi, non-tribal people. As a result of this, those very people who were living upon agriculture, who constitute 63 per cent of the population there, are thrown to the verge of destitution. Therefore, they are now even being exploited by not only contractors, not only officers, not only outsiders, not only money-lenders but even by political parties. It is all because of their poverty that political parties could exploit the situation and win them over to their side by making big promises.

The next thing that has to be seen is whether these 50,000 people including girls and women, are going to be rehabilitated and whether they are going to be provided with employment. For that purpose, we require the running of these mining areas which are closed.

Further, about those Adivasi people from whose hands lands have passed to the non-Adivasi people irrespective of several Acts which were aimed at the prevention and prohibition of any type of alienation of land from the Adivasi people to non-Adivasi people, the question is, whether by such land reforms which are already in vogue or by special measures, the Central Government is going to see that these Adivasi people are restored those lands which had been taken away from them.

15 hrs.

Thirdly, we want to know that the Report of 1968 by the Central Study Team has categorically suggested these things: first, developmental scheme and projects should be taken up in those areas for developing and setting up of mineral-based industries. That particular area, the tribal

[Shri D K Panda]

areas, the scheduled area, constitutes 90 per cent of the mineral wealth. We want to know whether we are going to develop that area and whether there is a time-bound programme for that purpose.

The Study Tour Report of the Study Team on tribal development programmes has made several recommendations. On page 72 of the Report of 1968 it has been said that Orissa has abundant resources of minerals, extensive deposits of coal at Talcher, iron ore at Badbil and Daitari, limestone at Biramitrapur and Purunapani areas, Chromite, bauxite, graphite and manganese ore are found in the State, the tribal areas of the State account for more than 90 per cent of our total mineral production, the mineral bearing districts like Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Kalahandi are predominantly inhabited by tribals, considering the enormous mineral resources of the State, it is felt that more mineral based industries could be established in the tribal areas which are potentially rich in minerals.

I want to ask the hon. Minister whether since 1968, since these recommendations have been made, the Central Government have taken any steps. We know that no steps have been taken. Everybody has forgotten the very report. In the Fourth Plan also, a very paltry and meagre amount has been allotted for the development of tribal areas.

I would now refer to certain Acts and how these people are under heavy rural indebtedness. Whatever these Adivasi people produce and whatever lands they have got, all these are passing into the hands of Mahajans and money-lenders, those money-lenders take their lands under mortgage. These things are happening in spite of all these Acts which are prevalent in Orissa, I can give one or two examples. In 1883 during the British regime, there was the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, which prohibited transfer of land from tribal to non-tribals. In 1956 there was the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property Regulation, 1956. Even after all these Acts, after several seminars, after so many committees have been set up, after several recommendations have been made, and Government having declared that they

are really for *gharibi hatao*, these things are happening.

And when we have been implementing all these things we find that more and more lands from the hands of the Adivasi people have been alienated and such conditions are created that they pass those lands only to these Mahajans and these Mahajans have become in their own turn their supporters and these big landlords have become supporters of the same ruling Party. That is the situation.

SHRI P K DEO Including the C P I

SHRI D K PANDA My point is that as far as the State Government is concerned, it has been proceeding in a most criminal fashion because I admit that it is the primary responsibility of the State to look after the welfare of these people. But, at the same time, the State Government while acquiring the land for setting up industries or for setting up some projects in tribal areas, are not paying the required amount of compensation to the tribals. They take away the tribals' lands and impoverish these poor people. The Centre has a duty to issue instructions from time to time and call for reports whether all these Acts to prevent indebtedness, to prevent land alienation from the Adivasi hands and to prevent other types of exploitation like Mahajani etc. are properly enforced and to find out whether the Government is pursuing and implementing those very Acts or whether they are reduced to only a dead letter.

Finally, I will demand here that the hon. Minister should come forward and say that some action, concrete and tangible, they are going to take, to prevent and eradicate such inhuman conditions there which have led to the sale of Adivasi girls etc. Therefore, I would only say that this sort of mudslinging between the State and the Centre will not solve the problem. As our friend, Shri Janaki Vallabh Patnaik has said, when the State is making some proposal, the Centre is giving a meagre amount and it is nobody's responsibility. It is only God's responsibility perhaps! All these things are taking place only because of the Government. Therefore, I would request

that the hon. Minister should state categorically that in order to eradicate the basic causes some steps have to be taken and a Parliamentary Committee has to be set up to immediately render help and to prevent the trafficking in Adivasi girls.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री मूलचन्ध डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दुनिया औरतों पर ज्यादा नजर रखती है लेकिन उन आदमियों पर नजर नहीं रखती जो ज्यादा बुरे हैं। अगर औरतों की गलती होती है तो उस ओर आदमी की नजर जाती है। एक बड़ा भारी अपराध है कि लोग औरतों को किस निगाह से देखते हैं। अगर औरतें कुछ गड़बड़ होती है और चरित्रहीन होती हैं तो लोग उनसे घृणा करते हैं, वेश्याओं से घृणा करते हैं, लेकिन उन इंसानों का क्या किया जाए जो इंसान अपने शरीर को तो नहीं बेचते हैं, लेकिन अपनी आत्मा बेच देते हैं पैसे के लिए? एक आदमी अपना शरीर पोषण के लिए बेचता है लेकिन उनका क्या किया जाए जो आदमी अपनी आत्मा बेच देते हैं पैसे के लिए? वह ज्यादा पापी हैं लेकिन समाज का कुछ ऐसा रवैया बन गया है कि समाज में हर वक्त औरतों को इस निगाह से लोग देखते हैं कि यह कलूषित है, इसका चरित्र बिगड़ा हुआ है। उड़ीसा से लड़कियां उड़ाई गईं। मुझे यह बताइये कि उड़ाने वाले कौन हैं? उड़ाने वाले जो ठेकेदार हैं उनका क्या हुआ? दुनिया में एक धंधा चलता है, रोजगार लोग चलाते हैं। आप यह बताइये कि ठेकेदार जो लोग हैं—मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ उसकी तरफ और तरह से ध्यान दीजिये। जब किसी चीज की मांग होती है तो उसकी सप्लाई होती है यह गलत बात है। इस ओर आप गहराई से सोचिये कि समाज के अन्दर यह क्यों गड़बड़ी पैदा हुई? इसके लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है? अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपना बचन उड़ीसा सरकार पर डालती है तो क्या वह अपने दायित्व से बच

सकती है? क्या यह सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं था कि समाज में फैली हुई इस प्रकार की स्थिति के ऊपर ध्यान देती? ऐसे लोग इसमें खुशी क्यों महसूस करते हैं जो निकम्मे होते हैं? जब आदमी अन्दर से खाली होता है, अन्दर से निकम्मा होता है वही बाह्य खुशी ढूँढता है। वह खुशी ढूँढता है वेश्यावृत्ति में, शराब में। इस प्रकार की वृत्ति क्यों होती है? जब आदमी अन्दर से खुशी हासिल करके खुश नहीं रहता, तब वह बाह्य सुख ढूँढता है। समाज में इस सरकार की नीतियों के कारण कुछ ऐसे भ्रम पैदा हो गये हैं, जिनके पास दौलत अधिक होगी और वह विलासिता की ओर जीवन में झुकते हैं। इस विलासिता के कारण ठेकेदार पैदा हो गये हैं। आज बम्बई में जो चक्के चलते हैं वह किस लिये? कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास दौलत ज्यादा है और काम नहीं है। वह वेश्यावृत्ति को ही सुख का साधन समझते हैं।

आज उड़ीसा की लड़कियों के बारे में अखबारों में जो कुछ निकलता है उससे उड़ीसा के व्यक्तियों की गर्दन झुकती है। फिर यह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं है, आप विश्व में जगह-जगह पर इस प्रकार की बात के बारे में सुनेंगे। यशपाल ने एक कहानी लिखी है जिसका नाम है 99। उसको पढ़कर फिर अपनी तरफ आप देखिये। यह बड़ी शर्मनाक चीज क्यों हुई? इसलिये कि आपने समाज में इसके लिए कारख पैदा किये। समाज में आपने एक ऐसा वर्ग पैदा किया जो विलासिता में डूबा रहना चाहता है और जिसके यहाँ धन का गंगा नाच होता है। आज धन के साथ खिलवाड़ होता है। आपने और आपके समाज ने ऐसे लोग पैदा किये। श्री मिश्रा, आई० जी० पी० गये। उन्होंने पता किया होगा। आप मुझको बतलाइये कि कौन सा कंटेन्टर था जो लड़कियों को ले गया। लड़कियों को ले जाने वाले का क्या नाम था और क्या आपने उस को गिरफ्तार कर लिया?

[श्री भूल चन्द डागा]

कितने केसेज 366 मे रजिस्टर हुए जिनसे मालूम हो कि कितने लाफुल गाजियेन्स के यहाँ से किम परपज के लिये लडकियो को ले जाया गया है। पुलिस ने कितने केसेज रजिस्टर किये 363 और 366 मे और कितनी लडकियाँ रिक्वर की गई। उन केसेज से मालूम होगी सारी चीजें कि हमारी आदिवासी लडकियो को पञ्जाब ले जाकर क्यों बेचा गया। पञ्जाब और उत्तर प्रदेश मे लडकिया ले जाई गई क्योंकि वहाँ ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन हुआ और लोगो की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हुई।

यहा एक और सवाल उठता है। हम अपनी शिक्षा मे सौदर्य को एक नया रूप नहीं दे सके। आदमी आज सुख और सौदर्य को बिलासिता मे देखता है। इसीलिये यह सब कुछ होता है। हम कभी-कभी बड़ी तारीफ करते है अपने गावो की संस्कृति की। लेकिन उसका मेन रीजन यह है कि हमारे समाज मे उन्ही लोगो का आदर होता है जो बाहर से ठीक होते है। जो लोग अन्दर से खराब हैं, बिस्कुल घिनोने है, लेकिन बाहर से ठीक दिखाई देते है उनकी प्रशंसा की जाती है। मैं कहता हू कि उनकी प्राइवेट लाइफ भी देखनी चाहिये। आज कहा जाता है कि हम किसी की प्राइवेट लाइफ को क्यों देखें? मगर वह प्राइवेट लाइफ ही है जो समाज मे सारी गड़बड़ी पैदा करती है, अन्धेरे मे, रात मे गड़बड़ करती है। चादनी रात मे, खिन् की रोशनी मे जब हम किसी को देखते है तो मालूम होता है कि आदमी बड़ा अच्छा है।

आज उडीसा की लडकिया ले जाई गई हैं, जब वह घरबारो मे घाता है तो हमारी गर्दन नीची होती है, इसमे हम कोई गर्व का अनुभव नहीं करते, लेकिन पुलिस ने इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही की? मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता कि पुलिस क्या कार्यवाही कर सकती थी? आप सत की बात समझ सकते है। 366 मे ऐड-

ग्रेशन के केसेज रजिस्टर होते हैं। ऐडग्रेशन के मामले मे किडनैपिंग बहुत कम साबित होता है। उसमे एलोपमेंट की बात आ जाती है। अगर लडकी वयस्क है तो वह एलोपमेंट का केस बन जाता है। कहा जाता है कि जब ही खुद भाग गई लडके के साथ। अगर आप इस को रोकना चाहते हैं तो एक तरीका है कम्यून के जरिये और दूसरा तरीका है शिक्षा के जरिये, समाज परिवर्तन के जरिये। हमको समाज का आदर्श बदलना चाहिये। आज जो कुछ हो रहा है उसमे दोष केवल उडीसा सरकार का या केन्द्रीय सरकार का नहीं है, यह दोष सारे समाज का और जिननी सस्थायें काम करती है उनका है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सामाजिक सस्थाओ ने क्या किया है। आज कालेज के लडके अपनी किताबें बेचकर शराब पीते है। आज श्री गोकुल भाई भट्ट शराब-बन्दी के लिये सत्याग्रह कर रहे है, भूल हडताल पर है, लेकिन हम कहते है कि दारूबन्दी नहीं हो सकती।

15 15 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

हम लोगो ने एक नया तरीका अस्व्यार किया है उडीसा की लडकियो के बारे मे। हम कहते है कि इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो हमारी सरकारें हैं वह इन गड़बडियो की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती। हम अक्सर अवबारो मे इन चीजो के बारे मे पढ़ते हैं। हम देखते है कि आज भी देवदासी प्रथा चलती है। अभी भी हमारे यहा देवदासियो के समर्पण समारोह होते है। यह देवदासियो के समर्पण समारोह विदेशी यात्रियो को आकर्षित करते है।

मेरे पास एक पत्रिका है जिसमे लिखा है.

“समर्पित लडकी को जीवती कहा जाता है, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि उसने देवता की सेवा के लिए अपना जीवन समर्पित कर दिया है। साम मे ऐसे उत्सव-

होते हैं जिनमें जोषती लगभग नग्नावस्था में देवता की पूजा करती है। कर्नाटक क्षेत्रों में माटीकम्पश का प्रमुख मन्दिर सिरसी में है। बेलगाव, चारशच, कोजा-पुर जिलों में देवी यलम्मा है जिसका प्रमुख मन्दिर बेलगाव जिले में सौदत्ती में है। कई निकटवर्ती जिलों में हनुमान को भी जो कि पुराणों में अपने प्राचीन कौमार्य के लिये विष्णु हैं, युवा लड़कियाँ समर्पित की जाती हैं।*

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) यह पुराने जमाने में होता था।

श्री मूलचन्ध डागा . पुराने जमाने की बात नहीं है।

श्री धार० जी० भंडारे (बम्बई मध्य) . श्री जोशी ठीक बात नहीं कह रहे हैं।

श्री मूलचन्ध डागा : मैं कहता हूँ कि आये दिन यह पाप होता है। लड़कियों का शोषण होता है और वह समाज की जिन्दा लाशें हो गई हैं। सभ्यता का मुलम्मा लगा कर उनसे सारे कृत्य कराये जाते हैं। जो लोग लड़कियों को बहका कर ले जाते हैं वह उनके साथ सारी ज्यादतियाँ करते हैं, उसके साथ बलात्कार करते हैं। इस चीज को बड़ों गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये।

यह बड़ी उड़ीसा की लड़कियाँ ले जाती हैं उसके लिये एक कारण यह बतलाया कि वहाँ पर भुखमरी है। भूख के कारण वह ले जाई जाती हैं। गरीबी के कारण ग्राज समाज में यह खराबियाँ पैदा हुई हैं। यह विलासिता, यह वेश्यावृत्ति, या अनुचित समागम इसी कारण से बढ़ा। ग्राज वहाँ पर हिप्पीज का भी जोर चल रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यही कारण नहीं है। इसका एक मुख्य कारण यह भी है कि हमारे देश की जो संस्कृति है, पुरानी

संस्कृति, उसके घन्दर जो विशेषतायें हैं उनको तो हम भूल जाते हैं और जो बाह्य आकर्षण है उनकी ओर हमारा झुकाव होता है। इस लिये संस्कृति को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है। जो खराबियाँ चल रही हैं उनका भूल कारण यह है कि हम अपनी संस्कृति के आधार सत्य शिव और सुन्दरम् की बात को भूल गये हैं। जब मनुष्यता की नैतिकता, अनैतिकता में बदल जाती है तभी गडबडी पैदा होती है। इसको ठीक रखने के लिये उसका शिक्षण भी होना चाहिये।

समापति महोदय : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जो मोशन है उससे थोड़ा इधर उधर मेंबर जाये तो ठीक है, लेकिन लोग उसके काफी बाहर भी जा रहे हैं। लोग ग्राज वेश्यावृत्ति पर बोल रहे हैं। यह मोशन सिर्फ उड़ीसा की गर्ल्स के बारे में है जो कुछ उनके साथ किया गया है। लेकिन लोग इसके बाहर भी जा रहे हैं। अगर आप पूरी तरह से मोशन पर कंसंट्रेट नहीं करते तो सबको मौका नहीं दिया जा सकता। श्री जे० एम० गोडर।

*SHRI J M GOWDER (Nilgiris)
Hon Mr Chairman, Sir, for 25 long years after our Independence the country is being administered by the Congress Party and particularly now it is the lady Prime Minister who is ruling the country. It is really a sad commentary that when a lady is at the helm of affairs, the Adivasi girls are being sold openly, and the Government are watching the situation helplessly. I am afraid that, if the Congress Party continues to rule the country for some more time, a situation might arise when the girls will be sold in the streets of many of our towns, it will not be an isolated instance in some corner of the country. I say this because it is time that the Government give some serious thought to the horrible and detestable sale of Adivasi girls in Orissa.

The hon. Minister in his reply to the Calling Attention Motion has stated that on account of the closure of Tata Mines, thousands of Adivasi lost their jobs and the contractors and other middlemen ex-

* This Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J M Gowder]

plotted their misery resulting in this sordid affair. Though it is a fact that on account of the closure of mines thousands of Adivasis lost their jobs, I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Government to give some kind of employment and livelihood to these harassed Adivasis. We come across quite frequently instances where the closed mills have been opened because of the vociferous nature and the fighting calibre of the unemployed labour. Here, one mine had been closed. The Government could have as well taken over this mine which in turn would have averted this kind of unfortunate incident. How can this House accept the plea of the Government that because the mine had been closed resulting in the consequence of unemployment among thousands of Adivasis and in their economic distress some Adivasi girls had been sold? Have the Government no responsibility at all in this matter? Can the Government absolve themselves by saying that in some corner of the country a girl has been sold and the State Government is looking into the matter?

I would like to remind this House that when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Railway Minister there was a serious railway accident in a place called Ariyalur in Tamil Nadu. That accident was also in a corner of the country. It was not as if Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was running the train at that time. But to make amends for the failure in his Ministry which resulted in the loss of hundreds of human lives, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned from his portfolio. I am unable to appreciate the way in which the Central Government takes shelter under the excuse that the State Government is looking into the matter. Should not the Home Minister who is in charge of this department resign? If he is not in charge, should not the Social Welfare Department Minister who is in charge resign? How can they disown their moral responsibility for this criminal occurrence? Conceding for a moment that they need not resign, I would like to know why the hon. Lady Prime Minister, under whose administration the Adivasi girls have been sold for pecuniary advantages, should not resign. Both inside and outside this House, the ruling party and the Government are ex-

pressing their commitment to establish a socialistic society in the country. The Lady Prime Minister has been perorating everywhere that regional imbalances should be looked into. There cannot be economic development in one State and in another economic backwardness. She is appealing to one and all that the development of the whole country in a balanced manner should be the commitment of the Government. There cannot be Green Revolution in one State and in another there is gruesome drought. But I am pained to point out that the economic backwardness of a large section of our society is not being looked into. If the economic distress of thousands of Adivasis who lost their jobs on account of the closure of a mine had been looked into by the Government led by the Lady Prime Minister, I do not think the situation would have worsened to the level of selling Adivasi girls. I had in this House on an earlier occasion pointed out the negligible employment opportunities given to the educated scheduled tribes in the Government of India. In Class I posts of Railways, which number more than 2,000 less than 20 people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes have been placed in position. The situation becomes more piquant when rank favouritism is shown in appointing people to high posts in the Government. If the needs of scheduled tribes and scheduled classes are treated in such a frivolous manner, there will be many more such unhappy incidents throughout the country and the situation may erupt into uncontrollable violence also.

When the hon. Member, Shri Panda, who brought the Calling Attention Motion the other day, wanted an inquiry to be held in this incident, the Minister blandly stated that an inquiry was not called for because the State Government was looking into this and the Police also was investigating the case. If that is so, why should this Government continue to administer the country? If there is a Minister for the welfare of scheduled tribes and scheduled classes in a State, why should there be a Minister for that very same job in the Centre? In the Central Minister there just to squander all public money? If there is a Minister in the State for this purpose, if there is a Department in the State for this purpose, then there is no necessity to have another Department in the Centre and the

Minister here can as well resign. If the Central Department here has evaded its responsibility in the matter of re-opening the close mine for the past three years, and if now the Minister in charge says that the State Government is discharging its responsibility of looking into this matter, is it not fair and proper for the Minister here to resign? What steps have the Central Government taken to re-open the mine during this three year period?

If a Mill has been closed in Bombay or in some other metropolitan town, would the Government have been permitted so long to keep the mill closed for such a long time? The strength and the stamina of the labour force would have compelled the Government to open the closed mill immediately. Just because the Adivasis are the dumb dolls and they have no inherent strength to raise their voice of protest against the injustice being meted out to them, they are being crushed. I do not know when the Central Government will do justice to these innocent people of our society.

When I heard the hon Member, Shri Kartik Oraon speaking with such emotion and a feeling of bitterness, I thought that he would jump over to our side. You can brush aside the criticism of the Opposition Parties by arguing that they are baseless. What about the criticism of the Members belonging to the ruling party? Will the Government treat them also in the same manner as that of the Members belonging to Opposition Parties?

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the hon Minister that he should carefully consider the criticism and the suggestions made by his own Party Members in this House and I would also take this opportunity to warn the Government that in their own interest they should look into the grievances of scheduled tribes, scheduled classes and other backward sections of our society. The Government cannot also afford to brush aside the criticism voiced by Scheduled Tribes Members of this House, particularly belonging to the ruling party.

With these words, I conclude,

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) :

Mr Chairman, Sir while this matter was discussed in the form of a Calling Attention Motion, I was here and the way the reply was given by the hon Minister, it seemed to me, that they did not take so much seriously about it nor did they take interest in that. That is my feeling.

They have been depending on the report submitted by the State Government. I am not complaining as the State Government is not a Congress one. I am complaining in general. Whether it is the Central Government or a State Government or any machinery of the Government, it is quite unaware of it, at the same time, ignorant of it, or they are neglecting the situation that took place. Whenever a question of the tribal and Scheduled Castes is brought to the notice of the Government every time the reply is given in such a way that nobody is found to be serious about the problems.

Of course, in a democracy, the country is governed by the majority. Therefore, this Government does not care for the minorities and does not go into the causes of the conditions of the tribals and the Scheduled Castes. That is the main reason. They think about other minorities, but not about the minorities which are mentioned in the Constitution. So, we fail to make them understand what is the plight of the tribal people. I have been crying in the wilderness here a number of times since 1957 and, also since the time of the Constituent Assembly about the plight of the tribal people. I am tired of saying all these things. It is not being heeded to. Sometimes, it is taken by the Government lightly and nothing has been done in the right direction to improve the lot of the tribal people.

Now, about this heinous, pitiable and, at the same time, shameful matter that has happened, when somebody was speaking here, some others were laughing. This is the attitude towards the plight of the tribal people. You do not want to develop them properly. Just now, my hon friend, Shri Kartik Oraon quoted a rhyme of Tagore. But what is the actual thing that is seen here.

When the tribal people of Eastern zone.

[Shri D Basumatari]

fought like anything in Parliament and outside and projected some dangerous situation to the nation, only then they opened their eyes and granted a separate State and allowed them to develop in their own way

As my hon friend, Shri Patnaik said, the main cause of selling Adivasi girls is due to the closure of the mines. These national mines or national projects, whatever you call them, are established only in tribal areas. Everywhere, it is so. I have been appealing in the House since the days of our great and lamented leader Nehru about it, that along with the project, you allot money and give land to the people whose lands have been taken away and that these people must be rehabilitated properly.

Now, we are all abusing and finding fault with the petty contractors. Who are the contractors? They are not national leaders. They will take advantage of their poverty of these people, they will take advantage of their illiteracy, they will take advantage of their ignorance. Somebody was saying that a country is ruled by a woman. She should understand the plight of the tribal people. I too feel the same.

Now, in order to do something good to the tribal people, I want to suggest one thing. I have seen, since 1946, the conditions that have taken place in every State. The tribal and Scheduled Castes cause had been taken up by Mahatma Gandhi and, I know, Mahatma Gandhi alone thought of this provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. We had the provision for the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for ten years. You failed to implement in 10 years. Now, you have extended the period upto 30 years. (Interruption) I know Dr. Ambedkar more intimately than you people. Dr. Ambedkar was rather against the provision of reservations and all that. So, I cannot support what the other Member said.

I think, it is not to blame the Congress but it is the British people who infused the blood of separatism in the Indian people and it is the British who followed the policy of divide and rule and created a feeling of separatism in the minds of the people. Therefore, you cannot blame anybody. What

I want to suggest is, if you are sincere about it, then you must separate this Department of Social Welfare from welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

What is this Social Welfare Department? It has vast subjects where all the communities are included. What have they done for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes? Nothing. The Social Welfare Department goes to the people who are vocal. In politics, you do not go to the people who are uneducated, illiterate and ignorant, you go to the people who are educated and literate. Therefore, my suggestion is that you must separate the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the Social Welfare Department and you must entrust it to the Home Ministry. Why? There is a reason for it. I have been, for two years, Chairman in the Committee on welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and what I have found is that at every step, I had to go to the Home Ministry to send circulars for implementing the suggestions made by the Committee or by the Ministry. As the Home Ministry does not take the direct responsibility for these, they take time. Therefore, my suggestion to Shri K. C. Pant, the son of the illustrious father, with whom I had the privilege of discussing about tribals and Scheduled Castes and impressing upon him the need for this—is that there should be a separate department for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and it should be entrusted to the Home Ministry. We are lucky enough to have the Prime Minister in charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and I request that she may take this responsibility in her own hands and do justice to the tribal people.

Another suggestion that I want to make is that the area promulgated under the Fifth Schedule, 'other than Assam', should be covered by the Sixth Schedule, so that those people can be protected. Under the Sixth Schedule by which alone, you can protect their lands from *sahukars* and money-lenders. Under the Sixth Schedule alone, you can protect the people from exploitation and also give them loans and other things. I, therefore, suggest that the Sixth Schedule should cover the area of Fifth Schedule.

My hon friend, Mr. Patnaik said that those incidents of sale of Adivasi girls had

been admitted by the I G P. of the Government of Orissa. The only question is whether the number is 2,000 or 6000. If it was not a fact the Government should have contradicted. The discussion took place here in the form of call-attention motion long life. But it was not contradicted. The Central Government should not shirk the responsibility by saying that they have not been informed by the State Government. My suggestion is that they should take note of this, and set up a Parliamentary Committee to inquire whether these things had taken place or not. From my experience I can say something. I have visited almost all the States and rather intensively, and I know how the tribals are exploited. School buildings are there for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but if you go to those schools you will find only six per cent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. But money is being sanctioned by the Central Government for those people—to develop the tribal people. We do not grudge other people taking benefit of it but there should be some sincerity in bringing students of these people to schools and colleges by permission. If you go to the Block level, you will find that there are 898 Tribal Development Blocks. You will find there buildings after buildings and guest house after guest house, but when these tribals come to see us you find them naked, half naked and half starved. In Orissa, there is a tribal called 'Bonda Parja'. They are completely naked. Only a small *langoti* the women wear. When we submitted a report about this the report is being thrown into the waste-paper basket and they say that it is completely false. I would request Mr Pant to see it by himself. There are another tribal called Kolta and Saura who go half naked. Only a small cloth they put on. You may laugh at me, Sir. But if you ask them, 'Why you are coming like this? Is it out of poverty?' the answer is 'Yes see my house *hamareku kuch nahi hai*'. Sir, in Koraput District, the tribal women there are considerably beautiful and these officers therefor, commit all sorts of mischief with them. Sir if you go to the tribal school, how many students are there? Ceremoniously they collect only 8 or 10 students and how many teachers? Five. Now, I come to the statistics. Statistically the tribals are known to be educated to the extent of 5%. How is it that only 5% of the tribal boys are educated? There is

no arrangement for higher studies. There is only 5% literacy among the tribals until now. Taking advantage of their ignorance and poverty these tribal people are thrown out of their houses and dearths.

I hope Shri Pant, the illustrious son of an illustrious father should look into it. Not only that, the Prime Minister is busy with various problems, so I request specially my friend, Mr Pant to see in person and go to those areas. If he does not constitute a committee of the Members of Parliament, he should go by himself and see things and find out the real cause why these 2000 Adivasi girls were molested and sold like this. People may laugh but we the tribals, cannot laugh. We cry from our hearts. Whenever this question of tribals comes up before the Parliament we really shut our eyes and ears. You people cannot imagine how much do we feel.

श्री अग्रमहाश्वराज जोशी (शाजापुर) :

समापति महोदय, जिस घटना को लेकर सदन में खर्चा चालू है वह जितनी सज्जाजनक है उस से ज्यादा क्रोधजनक है। भ्राजादी के बाद 25 साल के उपरांत देश के अन्दर यह स्थिति रहे जब कि हम आने वाले 15 प्रगल्भ को देश की सर्वाधिक सर्वदूर जो प्रगति हुई है उसके बारे में एक गबन की बान को लेकर कहने वाले थे, ऐसी स्थिति में यह उदाहरण सामने आए यह हमको अन्तर्मुख होने के लिए विवश करता है। इसके तीन पहलू हैं। एक तो सबसे बड़ा भारी उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्र सरकार का है जिन्होंने अपने ऊपर एक जिम्मेदारी ली है। अपने सारे बन्धु जाति बन्धुओं को केवल सब के साथ लाना ही नहीं, उनको शोषण मुक्त रखना, किसी भी स्थिति में उनको पीछे न रखना यह एक जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने ली है। किन्तु बड़े ही दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह दायित्व उन्होंने निभाया नहीं है। उनके साथ सरकार की तरफ से जो व्यवहार होता है वह भी कोई उनको सामने लाने वाला नहीं होता। यद्यपि मन में इच्छा यह होती है कि उनका भला हम करें किन्तु उन

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

का भला तो होता ही नहीं है। उनके लिए जो-जो सरकार करना चाहती है वह उन तक पहुंचता ही नहीं और उसके कुछ खर्च नतीजे निकलते हैं।

उनके ऊपर अत्याचार तो एक बात है। उसके कई उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। जैसे कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक जिलाधीश ने यह आज्ञा जारी की थी कि किसी भी वनदासी महिला को घरेलू कर्मचारी के नाते नहीं रखना है नहीं तो उसके साथ दुर्व्यवहार होता है।

किसी भी जिलाधीश को ऐसा आदेश जारी करना पड़े यह तो एक सामाजिक समस्या भी है। यह तो पहलू केन्द्र सरकार का है जिसके लिए वह स्वयं उत्तरदायी है कि इस शासन ने उनके लिए ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की। टाटा की वह खान बन्द कर दी तो वह दूसरे किसी को बाटा की भी हो सकती है। किन्तु किसी व्यक्ति को काम नहीं होना तो उनके काम देने के बहाने और कहीं ले जाया जाय और काम देने के बजाय वहाँ वह किसी की काम तृप्ति का साधन बनाया जाय यह ग्रांथ उत्पन्न करने वाली बन है। इसलिए उसके बारे में जो दायित्व के साथ केन्द्र को अपना सारा कर्तव्य निभाना चाहिए था वह उन्होंने नहीं निभाया। इस बात को हमें स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा।

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

पिछले 21 अप्रैल को ध्यानाकर्षण के रूप में यह घटना सामने आई। आज 24 मई है। लगभग एक महीना बीत चुका है। कम से कम आज तो मंत्री महोदय ठीक जानकारी ला कर सदन के सामने रखते कि ठेकेदार कौन थे, लड़कियाँ कितनी थीं, क्योंकि यह दो से लेकर 2 हजार तक का झकड़ा है।

अब एक महीने का लम्बा समय बीत चुका है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में यह घटना कितनी लड़-

कियों के साथ हुई, कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए, कितने मामले की जानकारी हुई, कितने ठेकेदार पकड़े गए और उन को क्या-क्या सजा हुई यह सारी जानकारी जानी चाहिए थी और कड़ाई से उन को सजा देने वाला एक पहलू यह हुआ।

दूसरे पहलू पर मैं आगा जी से सहमत हूँ कि यहाँ जो शिक्षा हम देते हैं वह बड़े महत्व की बात है। अब हमेशा हम यहाँ सुनते हैं कि समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के साथ यह अत्याचार होता है। तो इससे यह पता चलता है कि कोई न कोई वर्ग समाज में ताकतवर है। जब एक वर्ग कमजोर है तो दूसरा ताकतवर होगा। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात यही है कि अपने देश में जिस वर्ग को ताकतवर कहते हैं, वही तो वर्ग समाज का शोषण करता है। यानी वह अपनी ताकत का, अपनी शक्ति का उपयोग सब समाज का सामूहिक रूप से, समन्वित रूप से विकास हो, उस में नहीं लगता। इसलिए जब-जब हम कहते हैं कि कमजोर वर्ग है तो उसके मुकाबिले में जो ताकतवर वर्ग सामने आता है वह ताकतवर वर्ग समाज का अच्छा काम नहीं करता। फिर उस ताकत का मतलब क्या है? फिर वह ताकत, वह शक्ति क्या चीज हुई? शक्ति तन की होती है, मन की होती है, धन की होती है, यह शक्ति देश के काम में, समाज के काम में लगाने का संस्कार हमने कहाँ पैदा किया है? बुभुक्षित: कि न करोति पापम्, बुभुक्षित: दोनों प्रकार के होते हैं। जिनको काम नहीं है वह तो असली रूप में बुभुक्षित है वह भी पाप करने पर उतारू होता है किन्तु यह जो ठेकेदार पैसे के बुभुक्षित हैं, इन को कितना भी पैसा मिलने के बाद भी इनकी तृप्ति नहीं होती, तो यह भी बुभुक्षित हैं और ये भी कोई बुरा काम करने में कसर नहीं रखते। ये दोनों पाप पैदा करते हैं। समाज में अर्थ का अभाव जितना पाप

पैदा करता है उतना ही अर्थ का प्रभाव भी पैदा करता है। इसलिए समाज के अन्दर न अर्थ का अभाव हो और न अर्थ का प्रभाव हो। जहाँ अर्थायाम होता है वह समाज सुख और शांति से भरा होता है। इसको लाने की कोशिश करनी होती है। यह संस्कार का काम होता है। लेकिन पिछले 25 साल में यह संस्कार हमने बिया नहीं। मैं केन्द्र को इसके लिए उत्तरदायी समझता हूँ। अभी बसुमतारी जी ने कहा कि वह जो सेपरेशन की भावना है यह किस ने पैदा की? इसमें आदिवासी शब्द लिखा है। यह क्या है? जैसे कोई दूसरे देश में जाय, अमेरिका में जाय या कोई कनाडा में जाय या न्यूजीलैंड में जाय, आस्ट्रेलिया में जाय, वहाँ कोई पुराने आदिवासी थे और बाहर-जासी वहाँ गए तो वहाँ तो यह चीज ठीक हो सकती है। लेकिन अयेजों ने जान बूझकर यह बात हमारे गले के नीचे उतार दी कि हम यहाँ वाले नहीं हैं। ये जो जंगल के रहने वाले लोग हैं, पहाड़ के रहने वाले लोग हैं, ये अलग हैं, इनके साथ हमारा कोई नाता नहीं है, जब इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं तो फिर इनके सुधार का काम कौन करेगा, इनके विकास का काम कौन करेगा, इन को गले कौन लगायेगा, इनको छाती से कौन लगायेगा, कौन इनको सामने लायेगा? यह भावना क्यों नहीं निकाली गई, हम यह समझ कर क्यों नहीं चलते कि चाहे जंगल का रहने वाला हो, पहाड़ का रहने वाला हो या गंगा के किनारे काशी का रहने वाला हो, सब इस देश के अनादिवासी हैं, कोई बाहर का नहीं है। एक बार जब यह भावना हो तो फिर धीरे-धीरे सरकार का रुख हम देख सकते हैं।

आज दवाइयाँ देने का काम, शिक्षा देने का काम, उनके स्वास्थ्य का काम हमने दुनिया भर के मिशनरियों पर छोड़ दिया है, जो एक साधन-सम्पन्न सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता। यह मेरा ज़ाई है, लेकिन उसकी शिक्षा की जिम्मेदारी

दूसरे पर छोड़ दी, उसके स्वास्थ्य की जिम्मेदारी दूसरों पर छोड़ दी, उनकी प्राथमिक शिक्षा का काम दूसरे पर छोड़ दिया तो फिर मैं क्या काम का हूँ, मैं वहीं क्या हूँ। अगर पूरे देश की सम्पत्ति और साधन समग्र देश का विकास करने के काम में नहीं आती तो यह बात शोभा नहीं देती। इस लिये यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि काम मुझे करना चाहिये, वह काम मैंने मिशनरियों पर छोड़ दिया, वह मेरी आत्मा का क्या विकास करेगा, मेरी संस्कृति का क्या ज्ञान करायेगा।

अभी मेरे मित्र डागा जी कह रहे थे कि जो आत्मा को बेचते हैं उनको क्या कहा जाय। मैंने मज़ाक में कहा—काग्रेसी कहा जाय। हम अपनी आत्मा को क्यों बेचे.....

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : जनसंघ के तो आत्मा ही नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : यह बात बिल्कुल सही है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : सरमायेदारों के पास गिरवी है।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्योंकि उसको समझने की जरूरत है।

गुणी गुणम् वेत्ति, न वेत्ति निगुणः :

जिनके पास गुण हैं, वे गुण को जान सकते हैं, जिनके पास नहीं है वे क्या जान सकते हैं। आखिर चीज क्या है? क्या यह लज्जा की बात नहीं है कि अपने स्वास्थ्य को दूसरों पर छोड़ दिया है क्यों छोड़ दिया। जब हम उनको अलग समझने की कोशिश करते हैं तो वहाँ कौन जायेगा। उनको कौन ले जाते हैं, जिन को हम समाज का ताकत-वर बर्ग कहते हैं, वे ले जाते हैं। क्यों ले जाते हैं, उनके मन में यह भावना क्यों आई? डागा जने इसके मूल में जा कर कहा है—हर परिस्थिति का अनुचित लाभ उठाने की जो प्रवृत्ति

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

है, वह पाप ही इसके मूल में है। कोई भ्रातृमी की गरीबी का लाभ उठाये, अन्धेरे का लाभ उठाये, दरवाजा खुला है तो उसका लाभ उठाये, झकेली महिला है तो उस का लाभ उठाये, हर चीज का अनुचित लाभ उठाने की जो प्रवृत्ति है उस पर अक्रुश लगा कर रोक लगा कर कर्तव्य करने की जो प्रवृत्ति है, वह संस्कार, वह शिक्षा आज कहाँ है। वह संस्कार, वह शिक्षा, वह प्रेरणा यदि होती तो यह समस्या नहीं होती। 25 सालों से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले दुनिया भर के मिशनरी ही मिलते हैं, ऐसा क्यों है। वे इन्सान है, क्या हम इन्सान नहीं हैं, उनको काम करने की प्रेरणा मिलती है, हम को क्यों नहीं मिलती, इस लिये कि हमने अपने लोगों को वह शिक्षा नहीं दी, वह संस्कार नहीं दिया। आत्मा की सेवा करना, मानव की सेवा करना परमात्मा की सेवा करना है देश की सेवा करना ईश की सेवा करना है, मानव की सेवा ईश की सेवा है - ये संस्कार कहाँ हैं। ये संस्कार अगर हम देते तो आज यह स्थिति देश में पैदा न होती।

पिछले साल हमारे भूतपुत्र सदन सदस्य श्री सूरजभान ने यहाँ पर एक चित्र दिखाया था। सतपुड़ा पहाड़ी के एक इन्सान को जाबद्वारों की तरह ज़ीर में जकड़ा हुआ चित्र उन्होंने इसी सदन में दिखाया था। यह सवाल केवल उड़ीसा का नहीं है, यह महाराष्ट्र का भी हो सकता है मध्य प्रदेश में उन का भला करने के लिये उनके वन-उपज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, उसमें भले ही उन्हें लाभ के बजाय हानि हुई और उनको उसे वापस लेना पड़ा। तो यह जो हम उनके साथ अपने लोगों जैसा व्यवहार नहीं करते, 25 सालों के उपरान्त भी भाई-भाई जैसा व्यवहार नहीं करते तो इसमें जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, आप पर यह जिम्मेदारी आती है। इस घटना को एक महीना हो गया है, पन्त जी इस की पूरी जानकारी सदन के सामने रखें। जो भी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं जिन्होंने भारत का मुख

सज्जा से नीचा कर दिया है, उन को कौन सी सजा दी गई—इस बात की जानकारी हम जानना चाहते हैं।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANT-HAMMA (Khammam) : Mr. Chairman, I am glad that some of our Members have raised this discussion on the great injustice caused to the Adivasi girls from Orissa. I am thankful to Kartik Oraon and other Members who have brought this motion before the House. A member of friends have spoken about the conditions of women employees in the mining areas, in the iron ore mines, in Orissa, in Mayurbhanj and other places. It shows how backward the tribal areas are still. Not only in Orissa, but in many other place it is so. I had myself an opportunity of visiting once some mining areas in Orissa where I saw some sights which even today I cannot forget. This shows the backwardness of the people and of the area. The State and the Centre should take concerted action to improve the lot of the tribal people.

Many Members have spoken about these innocent daughters of mother nature who are trapped into the spider's web of the intriguing contrabanders and taken into the tiger's mouth from where they can never return.

I remember Karl Marx has said that in a feudal society women are treated as a commodity. Women are not treated as human beings. There are instances where women are taken, used and sold as commodities. There are other kinds of instances also in history. Yesterday, I was mentioning about women in this house and some Members laughed. But today the whole House is seriously discussing this matter. In the olden days when a beautiful girl born even in a decent family, a panchayat consisting of elderly people used to sit and decide whether the girl should marry or not. If she was extra-ordinarily beautiful, she was the property of society and will not allow her to marry but will decide that this girl would be available for everybody. That is the story of Amarapalli, who later became a Buddhist monk. So also, the devadasis. How much did Gandhiji fight against injustice to women? Even against the devadasi system. There are brothels even today, inspite of the prevention of Immora-

Traffic Act (*Interruptions*) Good looking Adivasi girls are cheated and taken away from their villages by contractors who do business in selling human flesh, they sell them to these brothels. Even in Delhi sometimes we see reports that some girls have disappeared. What happens to them, we do not know. Some flowers are used and when they smell them they become unconscious and the girls are taken away. What is the police doing? Maybe, they are raiding some brothels and recovering some girls, but not to the extent that they should do. They should be more alert. But even the police are tempted to visit some of these brothels. So, I think this House should bring legislation further to amend this Act so that stringent measures will be taken and the culprits will be punished severely. 16 hrs

Here, certain measures were suggested for the improvement of women. The money that they get—it is Rs 20 or so—is not enough and they are tempted that jobs will be given in cities and they are taken there and finally, their whereabouts are not known. There should be some scheme for improvement of these tribal girls and there should also be some schemes for training them in craft and education and for providing them employment after the education. The other girls—number is 2,000 or so—I do not know the actual figure—should be recovered. An attempt should be made to recover these girls from these cells and they should be put in some homes where some training is given and some employment is provided for these girls.

Somebody said women are weak. I do not know. According to Mahatma Gandhi, physical strength alone is not the strength, and in that case, a woman is weak, but if it is the moral strength, women is the most powerful. But whatever it is, some kind of training should be given for these women. In the tribal areas, training is given to boys. They go about hunting etc. So, naturally, women should also be given some training.

Whenever a girl is seduced, she should be in a position to beat back. I read a few years ago the story of *Swayam Siddha*—I think it is a Bengali novel—where in the girl is trained in such a manner that she could face any situation with self-confi-

dence. Women should be in a position to face any situation, either through their own mind, through their intrigue or physical strength. I think some training is given to the girls in the Communist Party. Likewise, some training should be given.

Somebody said too much money is a malady in society. So this feudalism must end. Only when all these differences end, when all these disparities end and when equality is established feudalism will end. Then, all these maladies also end. Thank you.

SHRI P K DEO (Kalahandi) Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, let me congratulate my friend Shri Kartik Oraon for having highlighted this human problem. This is a social malady. I have been listening to some very interesting debate and some very good suggestions have also been made.

MR CHAIRMAN Not interesting debate, but very serious debate.

SHRI P K DEO In this country, to uphold the honour of women, many battles have been fought and many lives have been laid down. Epic life Ramayana and Mahabharata have been written. There are no two opinions that the tradition of chivalry and gallantry which is a noble heritage should be preserved for the posterity.

Sir, it is a matter of great sorrow and concern that such instances are being brought to the notice. I do not hold any brief for the Orissa Government. But with all humility, I must say that even though some suggestions are very good, on the whole, they have not touched the problem. Any stick is good only to give a beat to Non-Congress Government. But this problem is not the monopoly of Orissa alone. The crux of the problem is poverty. I am glad that enough opportunity has been given in this House to discuss the problem. As pointed out by my hon friend, Shri Kartik Oraon, in Madhya Pradesh, 350 Adivasi girls are in custody in Bailadila. Some attempt should be made for their rescue.

I take this opportunity to invite the attention of the House to a very interesting

[Shri P. K. Deo]

article which has appeared in the Illustrated Weekly on sex crimes. This is a publication of Illustrated Weekly which is controlled by the Government. An interesting article has been written by Miss-Benedict Costa where she has brought to light that 3000 rape cases end in conviction every year and three times that number are not reported. In Bombay, in police hospitals, 500 rape cases are being brought every year. When I take part in this discussion, I am reminded of the painful *post mortem* report of the Congress volunteer Piloo Ben who died of rape in the Bhubaneswar session of the All-India Congress Committee.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't make it a party issue.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am not making a party issue. It is a painful thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It must be taken above the party level.

SHRI P. K. DEO : As I said, it is not a phenomenon peculiar to Orissa. The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee has been suggested in this regard. I would like to point out that there is a Parliamentary Committee which goes into the aspect of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was presided over by Mr. Basumatari and now it is presided over by Mr. Buta Singh. They should go into this aspect also.

As pointed out by the Home Minister in his statement on 24th April, 1972, the Mayurbhanj district is a predominantly adivasi district and it is because of the closure of those two iron-ore mines which used to employ 40,000 persons, that is, Gorumasiani and Badampahar mines which were closed. I do not know, for some reason or other, in the last Lok Sabha, the Swatantra MP., Mr. Mahendra Majhi, had many a time drawn the attention of the Government then that for God sake, don't close these mines which provide livelihood to these unfortunate people. But no attention was paid.

Now, the problem of unemployment has been acute there. The Government of Orissa have been trying their best to provide alternative opportunities of employ-

ment but it is not possible. With the closure of these mines in Orissa, some new mines are being developed in Bihar, in Noamundi. The labourers are being recruited and those contractors who come to recruit labour are the main culprits. These two instances have been cited. I am glad to learn that the Orissa police has been very vigilant about it and the Orissa State police headquarters in a press-note on 29th December, 1971, has requested the public to come freely to give all information of such actual or suspected cases at the local police station.

In this regard, I would like to point out that so long as the casual labour system remains, so long as the contract labour system continues in the mining area, this malady will be there

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) What action has the Government taken there ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : They have instituted 2 cases.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As against 2000 cases ?

Your own officer has said it.

SHRI P.K. DEO : It has been contradicted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : By whom ?

SHRI P.K. DEO : By the I.G.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is trying to defend the indefensible.

SHRI P.K. DEO . According to him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is only adding insult to the injury.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may now conclude.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am concluding, Sir.

So, the contract system should come to an end. The employment of casual labourers in the mining areas should be stopped, and the old mines should be revived again because they do contain a large percentage of ferrous material. There is no reason

why any latitude should be given to Tatas to close these mines

Secondly, as suggested by the Central Study Team in 1968, the location of mineral-based industries should be given priority. So, it makes the case of second steel plant in Orissa in that area much stronger.

MR CHAIRMAN, He may conclude

SHRI P K DEO I will conclude

Even though the Government of Orissa suggested tribal development pilot projects to be taken up in several areas only in two areas they have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission, for which only a paltry sum of Rs 3 crores has been provided for the remaining two years of the Plan period. I suggest that, specially in these pockets where the maladies occur specially in the predominantly Adivasi areas, some pilot projects should be taken up by Government.

Lastly I would like to point out about Andamanese. The Andamanese are maritime people. They fought against the British when the British started the Penal Settlement in 1856. Due to contract of venereal diseases, the entire Andamanese race is driven to extinction, only two are left. In little Andamans, ongoes are only 144.

Taking all these aspects into consideration, I think, the Government will come forward to take rigorous steps against such instances, if they occur.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore) There is no word to condemn this sordid act of selling the Adivasi girls of Orissa. Mr Kartik Oraon has described very elaborately the sad affair of selling the girls throughout the country. As a true Indian, one cannot but condemn such acts.

Sir, Government talk of welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but I am sorry to say that, even after 25 years of independence, Government have not been able to save these people from exploitation. It is a well known fact that the tribal people are known for their simplicity and honesty, at the time they are poor and illiterate. Even today, after 25 years of

independence, the literate people are not even more than five per cent of the total population. From times immemorial they have been the victims of exploitation, and that started with economic exploitation. As the House is aware, one section of the society has taken advantage of their illiteracy and their honesty and simplicity, and they have deprived them of their valued landed property. I know, a large percentage of the people have lost their hearth and home and landed property. Every one of us expected that the national Government will bring forward a radical enactment just to revive their property and to get it back to those people who have lost their properties but I am sorry that the Government have not undertaken any such step.

I come to the social exploitation that is going on in the country. As the House is aware a large section of the tribals have been converted into Christianity. It is not a fact that they embraced Christianity out of love but the Christian missionaries who were very powerful during the British days have lured these people just by giving them food, shelter, education and medical facilities and they provide all these facilities to those who have converted into Christianity. Even those tribals who were not converted to Christianity, they were pressurised by withholding all the facilities to them. I know of many educational institutions. In those educational institutions those who did not become converts to Christianity were refused admission. I have a bitter experience myself. That is why I have not gone to the missionary institutions. Students were forced to read the Bible and to go to the churches. In this way they brought pressure on the people. They also created indirect pressure on the educated non-Christian people. As you know, the missionaries at that time were very strong. If an educated tribal man wants service in the Government, he cannot get if he is not a Christian.

MR CHAIRMAN Come to the atrocities committed on these poor people.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA, They created pressure on these people and they were forced to embrace Christianity. Therefore, all this exploitation is continuing for a long time. Now, Sir, we have achieved

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Independence Of course, after Independence, this sort of pressure was completely stopped. But, even after Independence, there are other pressures which came from the political Parties. They exploited the tribal people. They gave the tribals high hopes that they would solve their problems, they would give them food, shelter and other facilities and this way, they exploited these poor people and they became tools in the hands of the political Parties just to serve their purpose. As you know, Sir, the Naxalbari movement started in West Bengal and it started in the tribal areas because the conditions there were much conducive for such a movement. The people there are simple people, honest and poor and they can easily be lured by giving them all kinds of facilities. In this way, this exploitation of tribal people is going on.

The contractors, as we now hear, sold these tribal girls. This is not a new thing. This was happening for quite a long time. Nobody took care of it. Suddenly, some 2000 girls from Orissa were sold to people in different parts of the country and it came to the notice of the Government and to the people. I am very sorry to say as to what the Government was doing. Were they sleeping over this issue? This is a very serious thing. Contractors usually collect all the young girls just with the allurements that they would give them employment. As you know, these are poor people and taking advantage of that, they sold these girls in different places. I think the root cause is poverty. Now, if this poverty cannot be removed from these people, this sort of thing cannot be stopped. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should think how to solve the problems of these people and how to solve their economic problems. The Government have started many development schemes. The Government have introduced multi-purpose tribal blocks. But I have seen in the tribal blocks only the advanced section has taken advantage of it. But, for whom these multi-purpose tribal blocks have been set up? The tribals have not got any benefit out of it.

Only the advanced sections have got the benefit out of it. Therefore, I suggest that if we cannot remove the poverty of these people, that kind of thing cannot be

stopped. I do expect that Government will take notice of it and every attempt would be made to give them employment in the local area so that these people do not have to go out of their places in search of employment in other places.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When the Report of the Business Advisory Committee was presented to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He need not explain all that now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That issue had been raised by Shri Tiwary and others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am aware of it. The scope has been widened by the Speaker and the Speaker had agreed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was made clear that various atrocities committed on Harijans and Adivasis throughout the country could be discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker has already agreed to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As I listened to the debate in this House and particularly some of the speeches made here, I was really constrained and I almost hung down my head in shame and sorrow that even in the midst of such a great human tragedy, some of us are not prepared to rise above our partisan attitudes and we still think in terms of pro-government or anti-government attitudes. It is my contention that when such atrocities have been committed against Adivasis and Harijans in different parts of the country, those atrocities have been committed under Governments with different political complexions. Sometimes it has been a government led by the Swatantra and the Utkal Congress, and at places there have been Congress Governments and in places like Madhya Pradesh there has been a former SVD Government. It is not any government or any party that is in the dock, but in the midst of such human tragedy, all of us are in the dock. The entire Indian society is in

the dock. Especially the orthodoxy is in the dock. Our scriptures are in the dock, and our traditional attitudes are in the dock. That would be my contention.

As I said earlier, these atrocities have been committed on the Adibasis, Harijans and other weaker sections of society. Let me say candidly that if such atrocities were to be committed in any conflict between Hindus and Muslims, if even one-hundredth of these atrocities were to be committed in a conflagration between Hindus and Muslims the entire country would have been rocked to its very foundation. But who are the people who have suffered? They are Adibasis, and Harijans. They are the weaker sections of society. If such atrocities were to be committed against the affluent sections of society, if higher caste society were to be involved in such atrocities the entire press and AIR and all the vehicles of communication would have been pressed into service and great havoc would have been created in the country. But these Adibasi girls who were kidnapped and had been sold happen to belong to the weaker sections of society and that is the tragedy of the country.

My grouse is against the entire society and not against Government alone. Society takes cognizance only when an act of injustice or an atrocity is committed against the rich and affluent sections or the higher castes of society. But when such atrocities are committed against the lower caste society, hardly any cognizance is taken of it. That is really my grouse.

In free India we expected that healthy and fresh winds of social mobility would blow. But tragically enough we have been witnessing that after the dawn of Independence, fresh winds of social mobility are not blowing, but instead unfortunately the stormy winds of atrocities against Adibasis, Harijans and other weaker sections of societies are blowing briskly. The incident in Orissa is not an isolated one. Therefore, I would like you from one end of the country, namely Kashmir to the other end, namely Kanyakumari, and I would like to tell you that what has happened in Orissa is only a straw in the wind. In the State from which I come,

and which is supposed to be a State which has glorious traditions of Tukaram, Jyotiba Phule, Dr Ambedkar and Saneguruji—these are the traditions which we hail—what actually happened? The other day, in an ordinary Zilla Parishad election campaign in a State where we were guided by such honoured references because the Republican Party had put up a Harijan candidate against a caste Hindu, the villagers in the town assembled on 4th May in a temple and decided to have social and economic boycott on the entire village community of Harijans. As if this was not sufficient and atrocious enough some were planning to throw poisonous chemicals into the well from which the Harijans were drawing water. Initially all this was denied. But one of the State Ministers, Shri Shankar Rao Patil, of Maharashtra went to that place and admitted with a sense of shame that they were facts. He appealed to the villagers and thank God, the villagers listened to his appeal and that social boycott was ended. Long before this news dried up, we had another atrocious story from Marathwada where large number of people were taking dinner and 10 untouchables got up and went to take water but they were told by the others, 'You cannot take water from a well which is exclusively meant for caste Hindus'. They decided that there should be a social and economic boycott on Harijans. Only two days back, we have heard the story from Maharashtra that two married Harijan women who went to the well were stripped naked and allowed to run helter-skelter in the street. No member of the affluent society gave them shelter. Only a Harijan living in a hutment told them, 'Come into my hutment'. So only a Harijan could give protection to those Harijan women who were stripped naked. These are stories that have been confirmed and action against the culprits is being taken. In Pune district, is it not a fact that adibasis were locked up in hutments and burnt to ashes? That happened in Bihar. Similar incidents have been happening in Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh. Can we blame any single government or any single party for this? When these atrocities occurred, there was an SVD Government in Madhya Pradesh. In Bihar when the atrocities were committed, we had a Congress Government. In Orissa, we had a Swatantra and Utkal Congress Government when such atrocities

occurred. Now, when such atrocities were committed in the land of Tukaram, Jyotiba Phuley and Dr Ambedkar, in Maharashtra, we have a Congress Government. So, let us not — blame only one political party or government. The entire society is in the dock and the entire society should revolt against these atrocities. Only then we would be able to rectify these mistakes. On 18th August 1970, in the Rajya Sabha Mr Mirdha, Minister of State for Home Affairs, declared that 1100 Harijans were killed in the course of three years. Probably the list has gone up.

Sometimes, when we discuss these atrocities, we arrive at dogmatic solutions to remove their root causes. We immediately analyse them on the basis of economic determinism. We, Socialists and Marxists, try to give an economic interpretation of everything. We say, if economic exploitation is ended, probably the social oppression would end automatically. This is an oversimplification of the problem. Against this, let me quote the best possible argument. When Dr Ambedkar was a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the Viceroy and his wife requested him that he should accompany them to see the architecture of Jagannath Puri temple. So, Dr Ambedkar, accompanied by the Viceroy and his wife, went to Jagannath Puri temple. Just at the entrance of the temple, he was told by the holy priest—I do not know whether I should call him holy or unholy — 'I can accept an Englishman and his wife in my temple. My deity will not be disturbed. But this untouchable, even if he may be a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, cannot enter my temple.' So, Dr Ambedkar had to go back. He did not go to any temple after that. Any temple where an untouchable is not admitted, I do not think there is any God or Goddess there. It is shorn of all divinity, it is only a stone Shree. Dr Ambedkar was not interested in entering such temples. So where is economic determinism? In spite of economic prosperity, such attitudes are there. So, let us not oversimplify the problem that as soon as economic exploitation is over, this problem of social inequality will be automatically solved. In mills and factories, the working class belonging to the caste Hindus is trying to have social

oppression over those who belong to the weaker sections. Let us not try to find out shortcut remedies. Long-term solutions are required.

Let us not leave the problem only to the State Governments, far from leaving it to zila parishads. A man in the zila parishad only thinks of how he can get elected and he does not worry if, in that process, all the traditions of the country are completely destroyed. Therefore, such problems about atrocities on adivasis and Harijans can never be solved if the problems are left to the States. Therefore, I would suggest that we should give the widest possible powers to new Commission you can call it the Commission for Harijans and Adivasis or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—and this should function over the heads of the village Panchayats and the States. Whenever atrocities are committed on adivasis and Harijans, this Commission will go into the details and take the necessary steps, so that such atrocities will never be repeated.

I give a warning. All our friends in the weaker sections are dormant volcanoes. The Jan Sangh member referred with indignation to Christian missionaries who try to impart education to them. But who prevented the militant Hindu missionaries to go to the adivasis and scheduled castes and tribes and teach them in the remotest corners of the country? Their militant Hinduism lies only in a few lanes and bye-lanes in a few urban centres. They are not interested in going to the remotest corners. Essentially their militant Hinduism is obsessed with casteism and not with the catholicity of Hinduism. Let us not blame the Christian missionaries. The Adivasis do not care whether it is a Christian or a Muslim or a Buddhist or a Neo-Buddhist or a Hindu who helps them. Whoever tries to give him salvation, he will accept his hand of cooperation. These so-called protagonists of Hinduism are the greatest drag on Hinduism. That is why lakhs and lakhs of Hindus under the leadership of Dr Ambedkar have given up Hinduism and accepted the fold of Buddhism. If you continue such atrocities, I am sure this atmosphere will continue further. My warning is, already the weaker sections are dormant volcanoes. Before they erupt and destroy

all of us, let us see that the malady of our society is completely removed and the injustice done to these adivasis and Harijans and other weaker sections is completely removed, lock, stock and barrel.

श्री अरविभ नेताम (कार्कर): सभापति महोदय, आजादी के 25 सालों के बाद भी आज देश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के साथ जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहे हैं, समय समय पर देश को उन की जानकारी मिलती रहती है। हमें गर्व है कि इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री एक नारी हैं और ऐसी नारी जिस का सितारा इस देश में ही नहीं, सारे विश्व में बुलन्द है, लेकिन इसी देश में आज पिछड़े वर्ग की नारियों की जो स्थिति है, वह एक खेद की बात है।

उड़ीसा में आदिवासी लड़कियों का स्वार्थी तत्वों द्वारा जो शोषण या जो बिक्री की जा रही है यह देश के लोगों के लिए बड़े खेद की बात है। मैं स्वयं मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले से आता हूँ। मुझे यही समस्या अपने जिले में भी देखने को मिली है। मेरे जिले में यह कोई कल या परसो की समस्या नहीं है, करीब 4-5 वर्षों से यह समस्या चली आ रही है। मैं अपने जिले के बारे में थोड़ी बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अगले महीने की 5-6 तारीख को सम्भवतः बस्तर जा रही हैं और इसीलिए मैं यहाँ पर इस समस्या को बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

बस्तर जिले में बेलाडीला आयरन ओर प्रोजेक्ट है। जैसा कि उड़ीसा में खनिज के उद्योग क्षेत्र हैं वैसे ही बस्तर जिले में बेलाडीला आयरन ओर प्रोजेक्ट है। उड़ीसा की खान बन्द हो गई तो वहाँ के ठेकेदारों ने आदिवासी लड़कियों को वहाँ से बाहर ले जाकर के बेचना शुरू किया परन्तु मेरे बस्तर में वहाँ के ठेकेदार कहिए या वहाँ के काम करने वाले कर्मचारी जो अपने आपको शिक्षित कहते हैं उन्होंने या तो बाहर से जाकर बेच दिया या वहीं पर

अपने मनोरंजन, अपनी वासना की पूर्ति का शिकार बना रहे हैं। मैं वहाँ के भूतपूर्व डा० बलदेव शर्मा को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने थोड़े से प्रवास में इस बात की जानकारी वहाँ के शासन को और वहाँ के लोगों को दी। उनकी सर्वे के अनुसार करीब 5 सौ लड़कियाँ प्रायः बेलाडीला क्षेत्र में वहाँ के कर्मचारियों की शिकार हुई और आज बस्तर में कुवारी लड़कियाँ मा बन गई हैं। वहाँ की ऐसी स्थिति है। मेरे पास फोटो भी है उन लड़कियों के। मैं थोड़ी सी फीगर्स भी बताता हूँ। 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र की 26 लड़कियाँ, 19 से 25 वर्ष की 93 लड़कियाँ, 26 से 31 वर्ष की 21 लड़कियाँ और 31 से 40 वर्ष की 13 लड़कियाँ। ये सारी लड़कियाँ उनकी शिकार हुई हैं। कितनी लड़कियों का किस प्रदेश के लोगों से सम्बन्ध रहा यह भी सुन लीजिए। केरल से 23, मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य क्षेत्रों से जो गैर आदिवासी हैं उनसे 27, उत्तर प्रदेश से 24, पंजाब से 13 महाराष्ट्र से 7, उड़ीसा से 8, नेपाल से 12 और अन्य करीब 29। कलकत्ता के सामने या वहाँ की आदिवासी पंचायत जो इस चीज को रोकने के लिए बनाई गई थी उसके सामने 153 केसेज आई। इसके अलावा भी करीब 102 की जानकारी और मिली, उनका सम्बन्ध जिन लोगों से रहा वे या तो भाग गए छोड़ कर या उन लड़कियों को इनकार कर दिया। उनमें से जो लड़कियाँ हैं वह भ्रमरीड लड़कियाँ करीब 85, 16 साल से कम 15 और 15 साल से कम एक। अन्य करीब 5 लड़कियाँ और हैं। तो इस तरीके से करीब तीन सौ केसेज सामने आये। जो सर्वे किया उससे मासूम होता है 500 लड़कियाँ और होंगी।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किसी भी आदिवासी क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग खोलती है तो उससे पहले वह क्यों न

[श्री अरविन्द नेताम]

इस बात का विचार करे कि वहाँ के लोगो की रक्षा इस प्रकार से शोषण से की जाये। जब तक इस बात का विचार नहीं किया जाये तब तक उस क्षेत्र में किसी प्रकार का कोई उद्योग नहीं खोलना चाहिए। आज हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी क्षेत्र में जाइये जहाँ पर माइन्स हैं वहाँ पर इस प्रकार की गडबडियाँ आदि-वासियों के प्रति हो रही हैं। समापति जी, मैं किसी अधिकारी की तारीफ तो करना पसन्द नहीं करता, परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में भूतपूर्व कलेक्टर के बारे में जरूर कहना चाहूँगा चूँकि उस कलेक्टर ने आदिवासी महापंचायत बना करके उनको सामने लाये। परन्तु राज्य शासन के सहयोग के अभाव में यह आदिवासी पंचायत भी बड़ा असफल रही, और यहाँ तक घमकी दी गयी बहा के कलेक्टर को, जब लडकियाँ शिकायत करती थीं कलेक्टर से और महापंचायत के पास तो बैलडीला के कर्मचारी कहा करते थे कि तुम्हारा क्या बाप है कलेक्टर जो उनको शिकायत करती हो। यह बात सही है कि आज डा० ब्रह्मदेव शर्मा वहाँ कलेक्टर के नाम से नहीं बल्कि उन अनाथ लडकियों के बाप के नाम से जाने जाते हैं।

आदिवासी समाज के लिये काफी गम्भीर स्थिति हो गयी है, आदिवासी समाज में रीति रिवाज कड़े होते हैं, अगर आदिवासी समाज से एक बार लडकी गलत रास्ते पर चली गयी तो उसके लिये उस समाज के रास्ते बिल्कुल बन्द हो जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत से जो बस्तर में यह अभागि लडकियाँ हैं उनका जिम्मेदार कौन होगा? वहाँ के कर्मचारियों ने उनको ऐनजाय किया और उसके बाद लात मार कर निकाल दिया। वहाँ बलात्कार करना बहुत मामूली बात है, लेकिन आज तक वहाँ की पुलिस ने कुछ नहीं किया। यह हालत तीन, चार साल से चली आ रही है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ वहाँ पर कितने पुलिस केस

इस मामले के रजिस्टर हुए, क्योंकि वहाँ नाबालिक लडकियाँ भी हैं और बालिग भी हैं, ऐसी भी लडकियाँ हैं जो 12, 13 साल की हैं और कुंवारी माँ बन गयी हैं। जैसा माननीय सदस्य कांतिक उरांव ने बताया, उसके ट्रांसफर के बाद फिर दूसरे दिन रेप किया गया, आज वह लडकी अपनी स्मृति खो बैठी है और प्रेगनेंट है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और राज्य सरकार से इस मामले की गम्भीरता को कभी सोचा है, समझा है। इस बारे में कोई भी रिपोर्ट राज्य शासन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी है, क्यों कि वहाँ के लोकल पेपर्स में तो आयी, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय स्तर के बड़े अखबारों में इसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जो महापंचायत आदिवासियों की गठित की गयी थी उसको राज्य शासन ने क्यों सहयोग नहीं दिया? क्या महापंचायत जो इस तरह के कामों के खिलाफ कार्य कर रही थी वह कोई अनुचित है?

बैलडीला के कर्मचारियों के साथ यह भी सोदा हुआ था कुछ ऐसे आदमी थे जो शादी-शुदा थे और उनका गलत सम्बन्ध लडकियों से था तो वे एक तिहाई अपने वेतन का मेंटेनेन्स के तौर पर देने को राजी हो गये थे। लेकिन डा० ब्रह्मदेव शर्मा के बस्तर से ट्रांसफर के बाद से वह एक तिहाई वेतन का देना बन्द कर दिया गया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्यों बन्द हुआ, और क्या एन० एम० डी० सी० के अधिकारी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं? उसका क्या यही काम है कि आयरन ओर देखें और वहाँ उनके कर्मचारियों द्वारा जो कुब्यक्त्वा पैदा की गयी है उसको न देखें?

तीसरी बात यह है कि यह जो प्रविवाहित और नाबालिग लडकियों के साथ प्रत्याचार हुए हैं उसके बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की पुलिस ने क्या

कार्यवाही की है ? कितने केस रजिस्टर किये और कितने मामले अदालत में दिये हैं ? वहाँ के भूतपूर्व कलेक्टर, डा० ब्रह्मदेव शर्मा ने आदेश जारी किया था कि 25 साल से कम की लड़कियों को बैलाडीला क्षेत्र में काम करने नहीं दिया जायेगा, नीकरानी के तौर पर काम करने के लिये मना कर दिया गया था। वह आदेश उनके ट्रांसफर के बाद क्यों लागू नहीं किया गया ? और आज वहाँ फिर वही समस्या है जो पहले थी।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अतः कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज शासन ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया, यह मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ। इसके अलावा भी सविधान के पाँचवें शीर्षक के आधार पर बड़ा राज्यपाल को भी बहुत कुछ करने का अधिकार है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपाल से राष्ट्रपति को इस प्रकार की जो रिपोर्ट्स साल के साल भेजी जाती हैं क्या इस प्रकार की कुछ रिपोर्ट आई ? अब आदिवासी क्षेत्र में यदि स्पेशल कानून बनना चाहिए था क्या राज्यपाल ने अपनी पावस ऐक्ससाइज नहीं की ? इसके साथ ही सभापति महोदय, आपने समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री भागीरथ शंकर (भाबुभा) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, बहुत ही दुःख विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है, यह देश के लिए बहुत ही कसक की बात है और समाज के लिए भी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो चर्चा यहाँ हो रही है और जिस विषय पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं, शायद इसके ऊपर कोई भ्रमली रूप दिया जाएगा या नहीं, इसके बारे में मुझे शक है। चर्चा हुई हरिजनो के विषय में छुआछूत नामले में ऐसी कई घटनाएँ होती हैं, हुई और केवल विधान सभा में या लोक सभा में चर्चा होने के बाद उसके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही

नहीं होती। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ, सभापति महोदय, कि यदि इस गम्भीर विषय के ऊपर शासन गम्भीर हो करके सोचे—समाज को तो सोचना है, देश को सोचना है देश की जनता को सोचना है और देश के विभिन्न दलों को सोचना है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ अगर शासन सोचे—तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ये समस्याएँ जल्दी हल हो सकती हैं। लेकिन शासन इस विषय में बहुत गम्भीर नहीं है।

[श्री कमल नाथ तिकारी पीठासीन हुए]

16 74 hrs

सभापति महोदय, प्रदेशों ने, सूबों ने आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के अलग विभाग खोल रखे हैं आदिवासियों के लिए और केन्द्र में आदिम जातियों के लिए समाज कल्याण विभाग के नाम से एक मंत्रालय है। वह मंत्रालय आदिवासियों के बारे में कभी कुछ नहीं सोचना। वह सोचा करता है शिक्षा या दूसरे सम्बन्ध में। तो जैसे कि दूसरे सूबों ने बात की, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि आदिम जातियों के लिए एक मंत्रालय अलग होना चाहिए क्योंकि इनकी समस्याएँ बहुत बड़ी हैं और जब तक यह मंत्रालय अलग नहीं होता, तब तक ये समस्याएँ बनी रहेगी, जा नहीं सकती। इसलिए आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग, जैसा कि प्रदेशों में कहीं-कहीं काम कर रहा है, उसी प्रकार से केन्द्र में भी आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के नाम से अलग होना चाहिए। कभी कभी केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कह देती है कि यह विषय प्रान्तीय सरकार का है, राज्य सरकार का है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब राष्ट्रपति का सम्बन्ध आदिवासियों से है तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे इकार क्यों करती है ? इसीलिए मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विभाग है यह अलग होना चाहिए और इसकी पूरी जवाबदारी, संपूर्ण जवाबदारी हरिजन और आदिवासियों की केन्द्रीय सरकार को

[श्री भागीरथ भंवर]

लेनी चाहिए और एक भलग विभाग इसके लिए सोचना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ समापति मोहदय, एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये समस्याएँ, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, बहुत बड़ी हैं और ये दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि आर्थिक स्थिति आदिवासियों की बहुत खराब है और आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने के कारण ये तमाम बातें पैदा होती हैं। आज कहीं काम धंधे नहीं हैं मजदूरी नहीं है, जमीन कोई नहीं है, मान-सम्मान उन लोगों का नहीं है तो इसी आधार पर ये सब घटनाएँ पैदा होती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए शासन को कोई कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए और कार्यक्रम बनाकर कोई अमली जामा पहनाना चाहिए। अगर केवल कागजी खानापूरी कर ली जाए और केवल भाषणवाजी रही, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि 25 साल इस आजादी को हो गये और पाँची जी की जो इच्छायें थीं हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उद्धार की, वह भी पूरी नहीं हो पाई। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि वह समस्या और लम्बी होती जाएगी। और इसमें कुछ हो नहीं पायेगा। इसलिये शासन को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये। अगर शासन ने इसको गम्भीरता से नहीं सोचा तो उसके लिये बड़ा खतरा हो सकता है क्योंकि बहुत बड़ा तबका है इस देश का जिसके ऊपर साथ-आचार हो रहा है, अन्याय हो रहा है। उड़ीसा की लड़कियों को बेचा जा रहा है, मध्य प्रदेश की लड़कियों को बेचा जा रहा है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि देश के अन्य प्रदेशों की लड़कियों के साथ अत्याचार नहीं हो रहा है। आज दूसरे प्रान्तों में से जाई जाकर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की लड़कियों को बेचा जा रहा है। उनके साथ बलात्कार और

अत्याचार हो रहा है, उन की इच्छत लूटी जा रही है। इसलिये इसके सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर से आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये एक मंत्रालय बनाने से कायम होना चाहिये, उसकी समाज-कल्याण मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत नहीं होना चाहिये। एक समिति गठित की जानी चाहिये जो उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश से लड़कियों के ले जाने के बारे में गहराई से जांच करे। समितियाँ तो बहुत सी बनी हैं लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो समिति गठित हो वह इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे।

समापति मोहदय : मेरे पास 12-13 नामों की लिस्ट है। मैं सब लोगों को मौका नहीं दे सकूंगा क्योंकि लोग विषय को छोड़ कर उससे बाहर जा रहे हैं। मैं सब को पांच-पांच मिनट दूंगा और जितने लोग बोल सकेंगे उनको मौका दूंगा।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Since the time at my disposal is too short, I shall conclude my speech with specific suggestions. I join in the feelings of sorrow and the sentiments of sympathy expressed by many hon. Members including caste Hindus. Our great leader Mahatma Gandhi had said that injury to any person and human kind was injury to the whole soul. The sale of the Adivasi girls should therefore be felt as the sale of our own sisters and daughters, and the rape of the tribal girls should be considered as the rape of all Indian girls whether here or there.

With these sentiments, I would like to make three specific suggestions to Government. The problem that we are discussing today is partly related to the Home Ministry and it is partly the concern of the Department of Social Welfare. The more we forget the ideas and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, the more we commit crimes in social field, particularly so far as the Harijans, tribals and backward communities are concerned.

There are three specific reasons for these unfortunate incidents. One is imbalances in tribal welfare and in the solution of the problems of the Adibasis. The question of economic imbalances has already been referred to by many hon. Members. That is a real fact. From the Central Secretariat in Delhi down to the police constable, we hardly find proper representation for and absorption of the tribals, backward communities and Adibasis in the services. From the answers to the questions that we had put here, we came to know that they were not getting proper education. Ten years before, this argument might have been all right, but after twenty-five years of freedom, it is not at all fair and proper on the part of Government or the civilised society to express this sort of sentiment. I feel that this situation has come about because we have only tried to adopt an *ad hoc* approach, some temporary approach, and we have never tried to go deep into the problem in order to achieve a permanent solution successfully. So I would request that instead of this *ad hoc* approach the Home Ministry in co-operation with the Social Welfare Department must have a permanent policy resolution so that we could have a time-bound programme for improving the lot of the Adibasis, backward communities and Harijans in the field of industry as well as in the field of refugee relief and rehabilitation. This concessional attitude of 5 per cent or 3.5 per cent for the tribal community is always an *ad hoc* approach only and with this type of *ad hoc* approach, the problem cannot be solved permanently so far as Indian politics is concerned. There is the question of punishment of the contractors who indulged in this, those who are purchasing Advast girls or girls of all communities. There is a gang of racketeers who are well-knit in the big cities and unless the Home Ministry makes a thorough probe from Kashmir to Cape Comorin they will not find who are entangled in this. There should be competent police personnel. Orissa can be an example but it is not solitary, this evil is spread all over the country. Let a competent police team make a thorough probe into it. Incompetent administrative personnel could not do this job. It has not yet been discovered who were the guilty men. The provisions in the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code require so much evidence

that no punishment can be given to actual criminals. If the powers of Parliament do not give adequate scope to deal with problem, it might be tackled outside Parliament by people who would be angry at this. My suggestion is to send out a team immediately as Mr Oraon suggested to find out actual people and to know the extent of the problem all over the country, to find those who are behind the gang which operates in big cities and takes these girls here and there.

Lastly, it does not depend upon economic development or commissions. Much depends upon social awareness. Prof. Dandavate said rightly that many responsible politicians have no social awareness. I doubt how many leaders of different political parties would allow an Advast girl to take food in their home, even in the Congress Party. Gandhiji taught us to respect them. There should be social awakening, apart from administrative competence. I believe people are mature and the time has come when this should materialise. They should scrutinise things in the social level, in the general administration. Those who are responsible for welfare, education and other things at the district level should seriously take note of these things. I hope the hon. Minister would tell us about the culprits behind these sales, behind the burning of Harijans. They should be highlighted in the Press as these events had been highlighted in the Press. People should know what measures the Government is taking against them. The reactionary coalition Government of Orissa has totally failed in this. We do not worry about them, their fall is imminent, within a day or two. We expect the Central Home Ministry to look into the matter and solve the problem.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) This discussion in this House has been painful to all of us. Undoubtedly this discussion has given us a chance for introspection, to look into our mind and the mind of our society and also to review the functioning of the Government. The process of the social engineering, restructuring society should have started much earlier, soon after independence. I am sorry we are to discuss this after 25 years of independence. We are going to celebrate

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

the silver jubilee year of independence very soon. Today we are discussing how the Adivasi girls have been sold. There is immoral trafficking going on in tribals, in Adivasis. They are people who are living far away from the sophisticated places. They have been murdered and butchered; and their houses also have been burnt. By whom? By persons who claim to be very much sophisticated, those who claim, they are leading the entire country to new spheres of civilization and those who claim that the country has progressed and developed so much. There is no doubt about it in my mind. There is no doubt in my mind that since independence there are certain developments. What do we find today? The developments are, in the process of stabilisation and march towards socialism, our Adivasi girls are being sold, raped and murdered and exploited in various forms. Unless we go very deep into this matter, it will serve no purpose to have a mere discussion in this House. The measures that our founding fathers had taken to protect the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes and to give them scope to come to a new social life and to give them a chance to come into the folds of a new social order—those measures are still there in the Constitution and in the form of various regulations and orders of this Government. This was intended at the time of framing of the Constitution, and if any one takes a little trouble, to go through all these, one will find certain measures have been embedded in the Constitution.

17-00 hrs.

For example, we have the fifth and sixth schedule in our Constitution. It was stated that these measures are temporary in nature because it was thought that in the course of time these things would not be required to be maintained permanently as part of the Constitution. Unfortunately, even today we find these are there permanently in our Constitution. We have to think a new whether, instead of having the fifth schedule, the entire tribal problem should be brought into the sixth schedule, which at present is meant specially for the eastern region, particularly the State of Assam. There are two specific provisions for the tribals maintained in the Constitution, the Fifth and sixth schedule. The fifth schedule

covers all problems relating to adivasis and tribals, State, throughout the country except Assam State. The Sixth schedule covers Assam State, with certain special powers in the hands of Governors to take certain measures to ensure that their development programmes are not being hampered in any way. Today we have to see whether we have to abrogate the fifth schedule and make the sixth schedule cover the entire country and the entire tribal people may come under this chapter and the Governors in the respective States might be given certain special powers to deal with it.

Since independence, we have given these powers under the Constitution that certain seats in the State legislatures and in Lok Sabha should be observed for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But even though there are a large number of persons representing those communities, we find that these elected representatives are not in a position to do proper service to their own community, because all the powers rest with the Government, whether State Governments or Central Government. I do not want to go into it and invite quarrel over this but I would simply ask the Central Government what is being done for the development of these people. No doubt, certain extra amounts have been spent. No doubt certain plan programmes have been sanctioned, but was there any proper planning for the development of these people? My young friend said, there must be a proper resolution. This is not a new thing. Even the Elayaperumal Committee report, which had gone into the details of untouchability, the economic and educational development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, in the first chapter it is said...

MR. CHAIRMAN. We are not discussing the whole field of the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes. We are discussing about the sale of adivasi girls in Orissa. Nobody confines himself to that particular aspect. Everybody is beating about the bush and there are 14 members still to speak.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The other day, when Prof. Dandavate asked the Speaker to kindly include the social boycott, etc., the Speaker said, "You can say about the Poona affair. You can go to any length within this sphere." So, it is a deep-rooted problem. It is not enough that we simply discuss something. At the

same time, we must try to point out certain ways and means as to how the Government should proceed to deal with this problem and tackle it.

Sir, I will conclude within two minutes.

In this report that I mentioned, it was specifically stated that the Government can come forward with a Social Policy Resolution. When it is possible on the part of the Government to have a number of policy resolutions. Industrial Policy Resolution, Education Policy Resolution, Science and Technology Policy Resolution—what is wrong on the part of the Government to have a Social Policy Resolution with an eye that with this policy resolution Government must take steps for the development of these tribal people and these harijan people?

With these words, I would like to conclude by saying that while we are spending about 4000 Crores annually or near-about in our annual Budget, is it not possible on the part of the Government to set apart at least 100 Crores in each and every year and make the programme for 10 years, and let us see whether these adivasi people, these oppressed people, can come forward and have a new social life along with the common social life of India. If it is possible, I would request the hon. Minister to make out a clear-cut statement as to what their future policy is regarding this Social Policy Resolution and to set apart a certain amount to the extent of 100 Crores so that the special development programme can be facilitated to ensure proper development of this community.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra. You have only three minutes.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : This is my Constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever it is, I am not going to allow. You confine yourself only to the subject.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : You are a kind Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am an un-kind person,

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : In this country, I believe, one Uncle Tom has to take birth to create a social revolution. Otherwise, there will be no rescue for one-fifth of the Indian population which consists of tribals and scheduled castes people. I come from the area and I know the very sad plight of these people. The saga of untold suffering through which these people are passing cannot be expressed on the floor of this House.

Sir, the police personnel in Orissa, most of them at the higher levels, are indeed cultured, but hundreds and thousands of them

MR. CHAIRMAN : As a Member of Parliament, what is your contribution to them?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : I am telling now.

MR. B. B. MISRA : the Inspector-General of Police said—I quote—

“Trafficking had assumed such proportion that the Police had to issue public warning in Adivasi and other backward regions.”

Only yesterday evening, the Government of Orissa issued a note which read in the evening. It says as follows :

“In Orissa only two stray incidents involving a few Adivasi girls having been enticed by contractors have been reported.”

When Mr. B. B. Misra says that it has assumed such proportion that the State Police had to inform public twice, I do not understand how the State Government had issued a circular under the signature of a very senior IAS officer that it was a stray incident.

I have to bring to your kind notice that in this particular area of Mayurbhanj, people are absolutely uneducated. If I just put before you the statistics, you yourself will be surprised. The literacy figure in Mayurbhanj is only 14.2 and as far as the females are concerned, it is 4.0. In Orissa, there are 4 or 5 tribal districts which are predominantly tribal. The literacy figure Kora-

(Shri Syam/Sunder Mghapatra)

put is 8.3. Mayurbhanj 14.2, Pulbhani 17.7 and Kalahandi 11.1. You can imagine these un-educated people thousands of them, really falling victims to contractors, when they have no food to eat. Only two weeks before, I had been to Mayurbhanj district. In Chitrada and Muruda areas, thousands of people came and gheraoed me. Women, half-fed, ill-clad, came to me and one old woman said, 'Bapu, could you give me five paise.' I said, 'Mother, you want five paise, will it solve your problem?' She said that for days together they had not taken their food. This is the sad plight of Mayurbhanj district, where these women to save their children sell their body. Last year, 4000 people committed suicide in India. Instead of committing suicide, these women, half-fed, ill-clad succumb to the temptation of the society. What have we given to them? not even a little food to eat.

In Orissa today, the position is very bad. The position is very bad so much so that to million people are in distress not only in Mayurbhanj district but also in Balasore district, particularly, in north Balasore which is continuously under flood, drought, and there was a cyclone which swept away 25,000 people in Cuttack and Balasore district. The Government in Orissa. In the has not risen to the occasion.

I have to say a word about the police administration in the Orissa. In the rank of I. G., D. I. G., A. I. G., there are 11 officers; in the rank of S. P., Additional S. P., there are 54 officers; in the rank of A. S. P.—13 officers; in the rank of D. S. P.—54; in the rank of Inspectors—269; S. I.—1331; A. S. I.—1259; Haval-dars—1922 and Constables—19,000. What were they doing when contractors enticed away 2000 women from the soil of Orissa? It is a said commentary on the administration of Orissa. It is a sad commentary on the management of the Home Department of the Government of Orissa. We have full reliance in the working of the hon. Minister in-charge of Home Department here.

As far as the employment exchanges are concerned, I want to bring to your kind notice that until 1964, 1,40,236 people were

registered and hardly 10 per cent of them were tribals. That means the tribal people never came to the employment exchange. You can imagine how many lakhs of them are rotting in wilderness. There is a district called Koraputa in Orissa. There are two backward tribes; one is Bondas and the other is Koyas. Bondas number about 7000 and Koyas number about 55,000. Will you believe that in 1972 only 2 of them are matriculates. That is the fate of the tribal people of India.

So, I bring to the notice of the House that unless we have some industries in the tribal areas, we cannot save them from being exploited. The Government of Orissa had submitted a plan to the Government of India costing about Rs. 30.50 crores. Later, a more modest proposal estimated to cost about Rs. 13. 50 crores was submitted to the Government of India. I would urge upon the Government to bring certain industries in the tribal areas. Orissa is rich in mineral deposits and it can be called the *ruhr* of India. Unless the lot of tribals is transformed, lakhs and millions of them will never excuse us. Posterity will never excuse us. Indian history will never excuse us.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak); Mr. Chairman, Sir, the incident which has been brought to the notice of this august House and the Government of India through a Calling Attention notice on 25.4.72 about trafficking in 2000 Adivasi girls in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa is not a new incident to this House in the sense that various incidents of similar nature have been brought to the notice of this august House and also the Government from time to time and from all over India by the Members of Parliament here. It has been pointed out how the Adivasi people and Harijan people all over India are still being subjected to inhuman treatment, harassment, endless sufferings and exploitation by the so-called civilised people, well-to-do people, of our society.

As regards the present incident which is under discussion today in this House, as some hon. Members pointed out, its origin goes far back to the year 1967 when the Tata-owned mines at Gorumasiani and Badampahar in the district of Mayurbhanj in Orissa were closed down. The district of Mayurbhanj is an Adivasi-

dominated district About 69 per cent are Adivasis, excluding Harijans, and so, all these persons whose number is not less than 15,000 are thrown out of the only source of employment, when these two mines are closed down As a result they are in desperate condition and they have no employment opportunities They have no food to eat As a result, in desperation, they made wild search for employment, to at least maintain themselves with two square meals a day

The economic condition of these Adivasis cannot be described or portrayed Unless one sees the facts with one's own eyes, one cannot follow They are half-naked, they have no house to live in, they have no land to cultivate for their maintenance for their own living

MR CHAIRMAN Has the hon Member anything to say about the sale of girls? If he has he should come to that point

SHRI ARJUN SETHI Yes, Sir They are, by nature, innocent, illiterate, and they have no source of income except of their own labour As they were thrown out of employment from the mines they were in wild search for employment As a result, some contractors came to the rescue, not for benefiting those people, but to exploit those people It is reported, and it is a fact, that about 2000 Adivasi girls had been taken away by these contractors to different parts of the country My hon friend from Orissa, who is also the spokesman of the present Government in Orissa, did not refer to any single incident, did not say what was the number of those people who had been taken away and sold elsewhere in different parts of the country, but on the other hand mentioned some irrelevant proposal which is not at all going to solve the problems, which is not at all going to lessen the poverty or the distress of these people

श्री अरजुन सेठी (हाथरस) : भादरणीय सप्तापति महोदय, 24 अप्रैल को इस देश के प्रमुख समाचार-पत्रों में पहले पृष्ठ पर यह समाचार देखने को मिला कि उड़ीसा में आदिवासी

लड़कियों की बिक्री की लेकर पुलिस को बहुत चिन्ता है और वहाँ के इन्वेस्टिगेटिंग आफिसर ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसके मुताबिक इस वर्ष करीब दो हजार आदिवासी लड़कियों का अपहरण किया गया और उनको बेचा गया। मैं बहुत ही घबरा के साथ आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की घटना इस मुल्क में कोई पहली घटना नहीं है। प्राये दिन हम देखते रहते हैं कि समाज के निम्न वर्ग के ऊपर तरह-तरह के जुल्म और ज्यादातिया होती हैं, तरह-तरह के अत्याचार दिये जाते हैं। 25 साल पहले जब इस मुल्क में अंग्रेज हुकूमत करने थे उस वक़्त भी इस तरह की घटनाएँ हो जाया करती थी लेकिन हमारी बातें कोई सुनता नहीं था। परन्तु आजादी के 25 वर्षों के बाद भी आज इस तरह की घटनाएँ होना बहुत ही अफ़सोस की बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं पर बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाये। आपने यह देखा होगा कि प्राये दिन हरिजन, अश्रूत और आदिवासी कहे जाने वाले लोगों के ऊपर जुल्म होते हैं और इन जुल्मों के कारण उनकी स्थिति और भी दिन-ब-दिन दयनीय होती जा रही है।... (व्यवधान) हमने देखा है कि वहाँ पर आदिवासी लड़कियों को बेचा गया। इसके कुछ कारण भी होंगे। इसलिए हमको इस बात पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि इसके कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? जहाँ तक मेरी बुद्धि काम करती है मैं सोचने पर मजबूर हूँ कि इसके पीछे कुछ आर्थिक कारण भी हो सकते हैं। मैं यह कहे बग़ैर भी नहीं रह सकता कि हमारे देश में सामाजिक व्यवस्था इतनी दोषपूर्ण है कि वह भी इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार है। जो लोग हरिजन या अश्रूत कहे जाने वाले लोग हैं उनकी महिलाओं की इज्जत को सर्वोपरि वर्ग के लोग खिलौना समझ करके जब मर्जी आती है खेलना शुरू कर देते हैं। यह देखा गया है कि इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती हैं और आज भी

[श्री चन्द्र शैलानी]

हो रही हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इन नमाम् वार्तों की गहराई में जा करके वह इसका पता लगायें। और आज आवश्यकता है सामाजिक क्रान्ति की। जब तक यहां सामाजिक क्रान्ति नहीं होगी निर्बल वर्ग के लोगो को इसाफ नहीं मिल सकता है।

आदिवासी लड़कियों की बिक्री का जो प्रश्न आज यहां उठा है उसके बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति बनायी जाये जो वहां जा करके पता लगाये कि वास्तविक कारण क्या है जिसके कारण यह घटनायें घटित होती है। उनको दूर करने के लिये अवश्व हो ठोस कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये।

मैं यह भी मांग करूंगा कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगो के साथ जो ऐसी घटनाये होती है इसके लिये सरकार को अलग से एक मन्त्रालय खोलना चाहिये ताकि उनकी समस्याओ को वह मुने और उस का निपटारा कर सके।

श्री एन० एम० पुरती (सिंहभूम) : मभा-पनि जी, आजादी के बाद देश का जनता ने मह आशा व्यक्त की थी कि देश में से अत्याचार, अमानाद और शोषण दूर होकर सामाजिक, आर्थिक और न्यायिक समानता प्राप्त जायेगी। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि आजादी के बाद 25 साल में भी समानता नहीं आ सही और आदिवासी वर्ग के ऊपर कुठाराघात किया जा रहे है। उन्हें चन्द अमीर वर्ग का मनोरंजन का पाषा बनाया जा रहा है। यह घटना उड़ीसा के आदिवासी लोगो की लड़कियों के साथ ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के जिन-जिन भागों में आदिवासी रहते हैं वहां इस तरह की लज्जा-त्मक घटनाये होती है।

हाल ही में जाशेदपुर क्षेत्र की कुछ महिलायें लगभग 70 आदिवासी राजस्थान साथी गयीं, क्षेत्री प्रोजेक्ट में काम कराने के लिये,

कुछ आदमी भी थे, लेकिन ठेकेदारों ने उनको लाचारी हालत में छोड़ कर न जाने कहां पलायन कर लिया, कहां चले गये, कुछ पता नहीं। पता चला कि उनमें से दो की मृत्यु हो गयी है, और बाकी की क्या हालत होगी यह चिन्ता का विषय है। ऐसी जो घटनायें देश में होती हैं उनका विवरण अनन्त है, उनकी ओर न जाकर के मैं सरकार का ध्यान उसके जो कारण हैं उनको दूर करने के बास्ते सरकार से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। आज उड़ीसा में या जहां कहीं भी आदिवासियों के साथ इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें घटती हैं उसका एक मात्र कारण यह है कि जो ठेकेदार आदिवासी लड़कियों को लाकर बेचते हैं या उनके साथ बलात्कार करते हैं उनके ऊपर कोई उचित कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं होती जिसके कारण उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलता है और हमेशा इस तरह की घटनायें घटती रहती है। इसलिये ऐसे लोगो के साथ सख्ती से कानून लागू होना चाहिये तब जाकर यह कम हो सकता है।

श्री संगरू उइके (मडला) : सभापति महोदय, यह उड़ीसा की आदिवासी कन्याओ के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है। उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश का यह इलाका जहां आदिवासी 80 फी मरी और 90 फी सदी रहने है, इसको दण्डकरण कहा जाता है और इस दण्डकरण में जब मे लोहे का स्तन शुरू हुआ तब सरकार का यह कर्तव्य था —रिसर्च आफिसर उनके पास है वह देखते — कि इन आदिवासियों की सभ्यता क्या है। इन आवासियों की सभ्यता की यहां के लोग नहीं जानते। इनके जो कस्टम्स है उनका कोई जिक्र नहीं करता कि 20 साल 25 साल की लड़की जब तक खुशी से अपनी जाति वाले के यहां नहीं बैठती तब तक शादी नहीं होती है और कही पर भी रहे तो उसके ऊपर कोई ऐतराज नहीं होता है। तो इस चीज को देखा नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आदिवासियों में स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों का समान अधिकार है। कोई स्त्री दो चार दिन कहीं रह गई तो उसके लिए कोई बाधा नहीं होती। ऐसे आदिवासियों के बीच में अन्य सभ्यता के लोग बड़ा पहुँचे। इनकी सभ्यता का उनको जो ज्ञान था, इनको मालूम था कि जब तक दखित नहीं होते तब तक हम गुनाहगार नहीं। तो कानून को किम तरीके से बँटाना है यह वह अच्छी तरह से जानते थे। दूसरी बात यह थी कि यदि इन दोनों सभ्यताओं के बीच में भ्रगर कोई था तो प्रशासन था। प्रशासन बाहर से गये हुए लोगों के साथ ढाल के समान हो गया, बचाव हो गया। उसने पैसे वाले लोगों का बचाव किया और गरीब लोगों का नहीं किया और जहाँ खनन शुरू हुआ तो वहाँ 13 साल, 14 साल, 15 साल और 20 साल की लड़की और उसकी बराबर उम्र का लड़का धीरे-धीरे ऐसे कामों की जगह भ्राने लग। उनको किसी न चार पैसे, कहीं कुछ मीठा खाने के लिए दे या कपड़ा दे दिये तो उनके लिए बड़ी भारी चीज हो गई। तो इस तरह लड़कियाँ वहाँ पर है जिनकी हाजिरी लगती है, लेकिन वह औरते ब लड़कियाँ घरों में काम करती हैं और फिर उनको काम वासना की शिकार हो जाती हैं। श्री नेताम जी ने बहुत से आकड़े दिये हैं। मैं प्रिनिस्टर साहब को बहुत अफसरो के नाम बताता हूँ जो इन आदिवासी लड़कियों को अपनी रखेली बनाते हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र से यह 300 मील दूर के इलाके हैं, पर वहाँ पर 23 लड़कियाँ हैं जो मैंने एक झलक आश्रम में रखी हुई देखी है। इनके सम्बन्ध में तीरा महीने पहले स्टेटिंग कमेटी में सोशल वेलफेयर को यहाँ मैंने उन लड़कियों के फोटो और सारी कहानियाँ बताईं। मेरे पास अफसरो के स्टेटमेंट्स हैं। भ्रगर भ्रमी जी जाहेगे तो मैं दूंगा। लड़कियों के स्टेटमेंट्स हैं जो लड़कियाँ बँटी हुई हैं, जिनके बच्चे हूँ हैं, जो गर्भवती हैं, उनको अब कोई नहीं रखता है। 1971 की सर्वेक्षणकारी में 500 लड़कियाँ

मिलिग रही। उसमें से कई प्रदेशों के लोगों से शादिया की, सबसे ज्यादा केरल के लोगों ने की। पर शादी कोई स्त्री बनाने के लिए करता नहीं। वे अपनी जानि क-या से शादी करने के बाद इन आदिवासी लड़कियों को छोड़ देते हैं। ऐसी लड़कियाँ आज रास्ते की भ्रिवारी बन रही रही है, ऐसी कितनी ही आदिवासी लड़कियाँ यहाँ-वहाँ घूमती हुई देवने को मिलती हैं। मेरे पास उन आदिवासी कन्याओं की फोटो रखी हैं। मैं उनके मा-बाप से मिला। उस बारदान के कुछ ही महीने पहले एक गाव में उमी खनन इलाके के पास में रागोत्र आदिवासी लड़के और लड़की न आपस में प्रेम किया और जब पचो को मालूम हुआ तो दोनों को पचायत बुलाया और पचायत ने फंसला दिया और दोनों को तीर स मार डाला। यह 5-6 महीने पहले की बात है। तो जो आदिवासी अपने खून की शुद्धता यहाँ तक रखते हैं वहाँ आज इन को सभ्यताओं में टकराव हो गया है, उनको मुसीबत पड़ गई। वहाँ की पुलिस उनका साथ नहीं देती है, वहाँ के बाबू लोग आदिवासियों को मारते हैं। पुलिस वाले लड़की की उम्र ज्यादा बतायेगे। मेरे पास कलकट और कप्तान के स्टेटमेंट्स हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं यह आपसे बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब यहाँ ऐसी परिस्थिति हो गई कि लोग समझने लग गये हैं—जिनकी लड़कियाँ थी मैं उनके गाव गया, उन्होंने भाई समझ कर अपने विचार प्रकट किये... कि अब हमारे दिल में यह आता है कि हमारी जो पहले की कस्टम है वह शुरू करना चाहते हैं। कोन सी? तीर-कमाम। क्या करोगे? बलाडीला ऊपर 500-हजार आदमी आयेगे और कब्जा करेगे। मैंने पूछा अब तक क्यों नहीं किया तो कहने लगे हम बहम था कि क्या होगा क्या नहीं होगा। दो बार सोहाडीगुडा और जगदलपुर में आप लागे पर गोली चली; मैंने कहा तुम तीर कुकटे मत चलाओ, मैं दिल्ली से आया हूँ, दिल्ली में इंदिराजी से बताऊंगा। दूसरी बात उन्होंने अपने

दिल की यह बतलाई कि हम लोहा ही नहीं उठाने देंगे, फंस्ट ही खत्म हो जायेगा। यह भविष्य है, यह हो सकता है। इसलिये होम मिनिस्ट्री को सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। तीसरी बार उस इलाके में गोली चलना बड़ा खतरनाक है।

श्री कृष्ण जल्दी है, इसलिये मैं केवल कुछ भ्रमसरो के नाम बतलाना चाहता हूँ। होम मिनिस्ट्री को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप मिनिस्टर साहब से बात कर लीजिये।

श्री मंगल उइके : इन्दिरा जी के तरफ से पत्र आया है। जो इस्पात और खनिज मंत्रालय के मंत्री हैं उनको इसकी देख भाल करने का काम सौंपा गया है। घाट महीने हो गये। हम लोगों को कुछ मालूम नहीं हुआ कि क्या हुआ। मैं कुछ अधिकारियों के नाम बतलाता हूँ, होम-मिनिस्टर साहब लिख ले। श्री बापत हैं जिनको अभी इंजीनियर के पद पर प्रमोशन मिला है सर्वेयर से। उन्होंने भ्रम जमीन ली। किस के नाम से ? जो आदिवासी लड़की उन्होंने अपने पास रखी है उसके नाम से। आदिवासी की लंब ट्रांस्फर नहीं होती है। इसलिये जमीन लेने के लिये उन्होंने आदिवासी लड़की को अपने पास रक्खा।

सभापति महोदय : आप मिनिस्टर को लिख दीजिये।

श्री मंगल उइके : दूसरे जो अधिकारी हैं वह हैं श्री कपूर, सर्वेयर, असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर। उन्होंने अपने पास एक लड़की रखी है। यह मध्य प्रदेश के कलेक्टर का स्टेटमेंट है, मेरा नहीं।

तीसरे हैं श्री बेनी गोपाल, भ्रम अधिकारी। वह लड़की को अपने साथ यहाँ पर दिल्ली ले आये।

चौथे अधिकारी हैं श्री बी० बी० जिवल, विलीय सलाहकार। उन्होंने आदिवासी लड़की को अपने पास रक्खा है। वह किसी की बात मानते नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, आप एक बात सुन लीजिये। यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं है कि आप किसी का नाम पढ़ें और उसका नाम यहाँ पर आये। आप मेहरबानी करके मिनिस्टर से मिल लीजियेगा। इस तरह से किसी इंडिविजुअल का नाम मत लीजिये।

श्री मंगल उइके : मंत्री महोदय को मेरा सुझाव है कि खनन का काम वहाँ होता है, जहाँ आदिवासी अधिक होते हैं, यह मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है। बहुत से मेम्बरों ने उड़ीसा के लिये फैंक्ट्री की बात की है। लेकिन फैंक्ट्री बने या खनन का काम शुरू हो उसके पहले वहाँ जो आदिवासी हैं उनको और उनके बच्चों को पांच साल पहले से कम से कम ट्रेनिंग दी जाय कि वहाँ किस तरह से सम्म्यता के साथ उनको रहना चाहिये, किस तरह से वहाँ काम करना चाहिये। जब तक यह नहीं होता तब तक उनकी लंब को प्रोटेक्शन में रखना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आदिवासी लड़कियों और लड़कों का रहना मुश्किल हो जायेगा और जमीन उनके पास नहीं रहेगी। आपको पता है कि उनकी कितनी जमीन गई है ? वहाँ के तहसीलदार ने मुझे फर्हारस्त दिया है। बहुत सी इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि आदिवासियों का सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है। हमारे 25 लाख लोग असम के टी गावेंस में गये हैं। हमारी हजारों लड़कियाँ आदिवासी घरों को छोड़ कर जा रही हैं। वह किधर जाती है, उनका क्या होता है, इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। आदिवासी बरबाद हो रहे हैं। अगर आदिवासियों का कल्याण करना है तो जैसा सुझाव दिया गया आपको उनको बचम अनुसूची में ले

आइये। जहाँ पर दो लाख आदिवासी हैं उनको तो इस अनुसूची में रख लिया गया है लेकिन जहाँ पर आठ लाख आदिवासी हैं उनकी बात भी तो सोचनी चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ एक-एक जिले में 10-10, 12-12 हजार आदिवासी हैं। अगर उनका कल्याण आप नहीं करेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : मुझ को भी मौका मिलना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है कि बहुत से लोग रह गये। लेकिन मैं क्या करूँ ? अगर माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं तो वह बोल सकते हैं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय किसी बात का जवाब नहीं दे सकेंगे। इसलिये अब मैं किसी को बुलाने में असमर्थ हूँ। मंत्री महोदय।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT)

Sir, I have listened with very great attention to the debate. I am sure hon. Members who listened the whole debate must have benefited not only by the various suggestions that have been made but by the emphasis placed on a problem which is of great importance to this country. I entirely share the concern and anxiety of the various members who spoke. The subject discussed involves a human problem and it is a problem of the exploitation, particularly of women and of a particularly vulnerable section of our society by greedy men for their own ends. It is a most reprehensible thing and if this debate has served to focus attention on the problem of adivasis, our brothers and sisters who form perhaps the economically and socially the weakest link in our society, then I think this debate has been worthwhile. It is because I know these conditions that I can also appreciate and understand very fully the pain and anger which I could discern in some speeches of my hon. friends who are themselves adivasis who are familiar fully with those conditions or friends who are from areas where they have seen these conditions for themselves at close quarters. Therefore,

I would like to thank Shri Kartik Oraon and the other three friends who brought forward this motion.

I think the best way of tackling these problems is to create an atmosphere in our society where such things just cannot happen. While the administration has to do its part, while non-official agencies have to do their part, Parliament I feel today has done a signal service to the cause by exposing what is happening in certain tribal areas by bringing those facts to the light of day. I can only hope that it will arouse the conscience of our society and enable those who are working in the field to ameliorate the conditions of tribals to get the assistance of all sections of society in their work. This is not a party matter, as Prof. Dandavate said. I agree with him that where the honour of our sisters is concerned, regardless of whether they are adivasis or anyone else, this is a matter which must arouse the violent indignation of every citizen of this country. I also agree that this is not an economic aspect, but there is a social aspect to this question also. The question of attitudes enters into the matter. Unless we go to the roots of this question and leaders of public opinion assert themselves in the matter of shaping the attitudes of the people, mere economic growth cannot tackle it. But at the same time, without economic growth, as long as economic weakness persists, then too they cannot assert the rights which we seek to give them sufficiently. So, this problem has various aspects.

Another important aspect was brought to light towards the end of the debate by Shri Ukey, who talked of the collision of two cultures. I have seen in my own constituency certain tribals living from hundreds of years in the jungles and I have seen that area being colonised and modern, progressive, farmers living in that area, and I have seen the line of occupation of tribals receding slowly and the line of occupation of fresh entrants increasing.

From my own experience, if I may be allowed to put it before the House, I could say that it is not just a question of having laws. We had certain laws. It was not only a question of asking some officer

[Shri K. C. Pant]

at the district level to do something about it. It was a question of taking continuing interest. Unless somebody took continuing interest and the administration adopted an attitude of helpfulness towards the tribals, no laws on paper could work. It is really this aspect which is the most important. Here also, it is the Members of Parliament, the Members of Legislatures who by raising such issues can exert that kind of pressure on the State Governments and their administrations. This is absolutely necessary if we are to prevent the problems of the kind which were raised here, the problem of land alienation, etc. These are the problems which can be controlled provided the administration takes a proper view and adopts a proper attitude in the matter.

The other aspect which was highlighted in the debate was the impoverished conditions of certain parts of Orissa. It is quite true that some of these areas in Orissa, some of these districts, are very backward and they do need assistance.

I shall come later to the question of the kind of assistance which we have been going and the kind of projects which have been taken up in those areas. But the fact of poverty in those areas is glaring even in a poor country. It is a fact to be recognised.

My hon. colleague, Shri Mirdha, had dealt with this question in reply to a Calling Attention Notice some days back. While I would not like to take much time of the House in recounting what he had already placed before the House, I would like to briefly mention one basic fact and that is, the Central Government has not been either indifferent to any reports it has received in relation to the kind of incidents which are under discussion nor it has slept over them. Whenever a report has been received, it has been immediately taken up with the concerned State Government.

I would, briefly, refer to these reports. The first report which we received was in August, 1969 and this report concerned the scare amongst Adivasis of kidnapping of Adivasi girls from industrial areas in Orissa and Bihar. Immediately, we brought it to the notice of the State Governments. We asked both the State Governments to remain particularly vigilant and to take effective measures to check these offences.

Many hon. friends have referred to the fact that there was discrepancy between the figures of incidents supplied by the State Government and the figures which appeared in the Press or the figures which were stated here on the floor of the House by many hon. members. In view of these divergences, many hon. friends suggested that the Centre should go into the matter and try to ascertain the size of the problem through its own sources. This is suggestion which we have accepted and, as a matter of fact, the Government of India has already ordered a thorough probe into this matter by the Intelligence Bureau. It will naturally take some time for the Intelligence Bureau to make detailed enquiries and submit a report. But I can assure the House that the report shall be considered in all its aspects, and suitable effective action will be taken to check this crime. In the mean time, if any hon. Member has any information which he would like to send to us, to be checked by our sources, this can be done, and I hope, I shall receive the cooperation of all the hon. members who are interested in the subject.

Sir, some objection was taken to Shri Mirdha saying in the House that this is primarily a matter for the State Governments. I would like the House to understand that, with all our concern, we are functioning under a Constitution which divides responsibilities between the Centre and the States and that we have no direct agency in the field in the State for dealing with such cases. Crime is a State subject and in this case it is for the State Government of Orissa to tackle the problem and bring the culprits to books. We cannot arrest those people, there, we cannot start cases against them, police investigation, we cannot conduct. Therefore, there are certain limitations within which the Centre must conduct itself, and the State has certain responsibilities which the State must discharge. But if the Orissa Government or any other Government wants assistance from the Centre, whatever assistance we can give, we shall certainly give. There is no question about that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE, What happens when it becomes inter-State? They are sold in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc. What happens in that case? Do we not come in the picture?

Dr. KAILAS (Bombay South). Is it no

a moral responsibility of Central Government (Interruption)

SHRI K C PANT : The moral responsibility must find a legal vehicle to be effective on the ground. All that I have said, I thought, would highlight the moral aspect of the question and my awareness of the moral aspect. But at the same time, functioning within the administration, one cannot ride rough shod over the division of powers between the Centre and the States. That is all that I am saying. I am going much beyond the administration. I am talking of the responsibility of the entire society for such things, the question of attitudes and the question of conscience of the society as a whole. I have already said those things.

Sir, I heard the speech of Shri Arvind Netam whose constituency is Bastar. I was very much moved by it. I had also collected some information because on the earlier occasion also this particular incident was mentioned. I would like the House to know about this incident. This concerns this information we got in September, 1971 — about some employees of the Bailadilla iron ore project who engaged tribals as domestic servants and many of them were women and many of these employees were unmarried and they exploited these female domestic servants with the result that many illegitimate children were born and I believe 88 illegitimate children were born. Thereafter he has referred to the District Magistrate of Bastar at the time and, I am glad here was an officer who really took it upon himself to do something about this problem. Who did not sleep over it and who saw to it that a just and fair solution could be found. He made a survey and about 200 tribal girls were located in Bailadilla and then he organized a Mahapanchayat consisting of the tribal chiefs of Dantwada and some other local influential persons like MLAs and Panchayat pressurised these employees to marry the girls. Other employees were given the chance either to marry the girls or give them some kind of compensation. 97 employees married these affected girls and in other cases they were asked, I think, to contribute one-third of their monthly salary every month for the upkeep of these girls. He just now asked the question as to what happened to those persons who, after the District Magistrate had gone from Bastar, refused to make payments. How,

I do not know whether cases were started against all of them. But I do know that cases of kidnapping etc. were registered by the District Magistrate against some of the defaulters. 18 cases were registered under Sec. 366 IPC which is of kidnapping and abduction and a home was opened for the destitute tribal girls. The tribals were quite satisfied at that time with the steps taken as in fact it was reflected in the speech of Shri Netam although I do not know if he was happy at tribal girls marrying non-tribals. That is another aspect of the matter. So action has been taken here and I am glad this kind of action was taken on the initiative of the officer there who was obviously sympathetic to the tribals.

The next time that the Government of India heard about the kidnapping of Adivasi girls was on the 24th April 1972. Here an allegation was made that 2000 girls were involved and that has been repeated to day. I do not want to enter into any debate on the question of figures. The Orissa Government says that the cases were few, and fewer and fewer persons were involved and the IGP's name was brought in. He made a statement, and he denied that statement. I do not want to go into the question. Now we will have an inquiry of our own and this will bring out the facts. So, I don't think it is necessary for me to go into this question.

One aspect of that the Orissa Government has said I would like to place before the House though it is purely factual. They say that whereas there were 93 cases of kidnapping and abduction of women in Orissa during 1969, there were 68 such cases in 1970 and only 34 cases in 1971, that is that there is a downward trend. In the year 1970 the volume of crime in respect of kidnapping and abduction per lakh of population in Orissa was 0.54 against the all India average of 1.75. These are the statistical data which they have sent us.

Then, Shri D K. Panda on 25th April during the debate had referred to an incident which had taken place in Ganjam district in Orissa. I noticed that he did not refer to it today, possibly because he did not have the time to refer to it. A commission of inquiry which was appointed has gone into this matter and has given the finding that one of the officers was guilty of

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catching one of the Adivasi girls by her hand and that he had outraged the modesty of this girl. Departmental action is being taken against the main officer. As for the other officers with him, they have been exonerated by the commission of inquiry as not having done anything. I personally feel, although I cannot blame them, and I would have been much happier if they had actively intervened to stop the other officer from doing this. That is what I would have expected from them. But since the commission of inquiry has gone into the matter, I would not like to bring my subjective judgment into play.

SHRI D. K. PANDA I had raised only one question namely how legal aid could not be given to them and when the witnesses went there how they were prevented even by the State Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT Anyway commission of inquiry has given its verdict.

I do not want to go into the legalities of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. There is an Act. There is an Act which is applied to the whole country and various preventive measures are provided for. But even though the Act has been enforced all over the country, and the police is in charge of this enforcement, such instances do come to notice. The Social Welfare Departments of the various States are running protective homes, and full-time special police officers have been appointed in the various States for the implementation of the Act. But apart from this there is the question of the role of the non-official agencies which is very very important, and I think that non-official agencies must come forward in a much larger measure than at present.

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi referred to the missionaries, and I think he was given a full and complete answer by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, and I have nothing to add to that except to say that really speaking, if we are also concerned, as we rightly ought to be, about the conditions in these tribal areas, surely at the non-official level a much larger effort can and should be made to ameliorate conditions to save them and to prevent them from being exploited.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) Will the social agencies be encouraged? Actually it happens the other way.

SHRI K. C. PANT Not only will they be encouraged, but in fact a sum of Rs 2 crores has been provided for giving grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations like the Bharatiya Adim Jati Sewak Sangh and the Council of Child Welfare and so on. Already, they are given Rs 2 crores.

SHRI D. K. PANDA But nothing goes to the benefit of those people.

SHRI K. C. PANT Why does he then not take some interest in it and see that it does go to them? This is what I have been saying. It is very easy to say that nothing is going to them but it is much more relevant, because this is not a party matter, to say, let me see that it does go to them. If each member takes this attitude, I think that we can do much more, and all of us collectively and individually owe something to this section of society which as I have said is the weakest of the weak in our society and in our country.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY I let him kindly spell out a crash programme.

SHRI K. C. PANT I shall refer to the economic programmes also. There was some reference to the indebtedness of tribals. The tribals are dependent on land and forests and their cultivation is very often jhuming cultivation or shifting cultivation and very often they cannot even

SHRI D. BASUMATARI Not in all areas.

18 hrs

SHRI K. C. PANT That was why I said 'very often'. So they cannot earn enough to make both ends meet. Because of their customs and festivities and so on, they do take credit and they are victims of indebtedness and are exploited by money lenders. Shri Panda, I think, referred to certain laws promulgated in Orissa to save the tribals from this, he said they were not effective. Here again I say that unless the non-official agency and the administration both have the right attitude, and the non-official agency helps them, very often these

people cannot help themselves I shall repeat the experience of my own constituency I have always told the tribals please go to the police if anybody harasses you (*Inter-ruptions*) They are afraid to go the police, I agree that police also may harass them But I have taken very great interest to see that the police do not, they are hesitant because of certain experiences I am only saying that it is necessary for non-official agency to be operative on the ground in order to make them take advantage of the provisions of law

SHRI D K PANDA Is retrospective effect going to be given to restore the properties which have passed from the hands of Adivasis ?

SHRI K C PANT It depends upon the law of the State In the last three plans and the last three years a total of Rs. 147.5 crores was spent I will not go into details But I am glad that in the Fourth Plan there has been a definite increase from Rs 53 crores to Rs 74 crores This will be in addition to what the various State Governments will spend from their non-plan budgets

SHRI D BASUMATARI It is not done, I know it No subsidy by the State Government, we have examined it

SHRI K C PANT We shall certainly examine, if you bring it to our notice Tribal development blocks are one of the main schemes for the improvement of their conditions For these, a sum of Rs 32.5 crores had been provided in the Fourth Plan, out of which Rs 4.72 crores has been earmarked for Orissa The House is aware of the scheme of post matric scholarships to all eligible Scheduled Tribals and the pre-examination training centres for them to enable them to enter the All India examinations such as IAS to have proper study and so on These are special schemes which are really under the purview of the Ministry of Social Welfare and they have, I am sure, informed the House about them

Reference was made to a scheme, integrated scheme for the development of certain areas in Orissa, Koraput, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, etc. sent by the State Government. Two projects one in Ganjam and

another in Koraput were sanctioned and each project would cost about Rs 15 crores—three crores in all, covering 1972-73 and 1973-74 No project has been sanctioned for Mayurbhanj which was mentioned I can only take this up with my colleague in the Social Welfare Ministry and I would request him to examine the possibility of including a scheme for Mayurbhanj also

Reference was made to pilot projects. There are four pilot projects, these are aimed at removing regional imbalances so that there are no pockets of extreme poverty Four such projects at a cost of Rs 150 lakhs have recently been started in tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh There are two such projects in Orissa They cover subject like land development, survey settlement, agriculture, communications animal husbandry, development of agro and forest based industries, minor irrigation, etc Depending on the experience gained from these projects further programmes for the uplift of the tribals will be taken up

Sir I have just completed the half hour I had asked for I do not want to transgress the limit you had set So, I shall not go into the various other points which were made, although I was prepared to do so Otherwise it will take another half an hour But one point I would like to mention about tribals being driven away from Tripura as they were trying to enter I have no such information, Since the independence of Bangla Desh upto April, 72, 56 non-Bengali Muslims have tried to enter India through Tripura 41 were handed over to the Tripura police and 15 pushed back into Bangla Desh No one, either Hindu or Muslim is allowed to enter India without valid travel documents The point is, there is no specific information about the tribals having been pushed back, In any case, the kind of figure my hon friend opposite mentioned is completely off the mark

SOME HON MEMBERS *rose*—

MR CHAIRMAN We will take up the half-hour discussion

15:07 hrs

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

INCREASE IN SUPPORT PRICE OF JUTE

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) Sir, this half-hour discussion arises out of my Unstarred Question No 6232 regarding the fixation of minimum support price of jute. I put a very straight and short question

"Will the Minister of Foreign Trade be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry propose to increase the minimum support price for jute to Rs 200 per quintal for the benefit of the jute growers, and

(b) if not, the reason therefor" ?
The answer given was

"There is no such proposal under consideration of Government. Minimum support price for 1972-73 season will be fixed in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission."

When I put this straight question, I expected that the Minister would come forward with a reply in the affirmative sense in order to achieve the socialistic objective which they claim. I simply wanted to give a fair deal to the poor jute growers and jute cultivators. I substantiate my proposal by quoting from the book *Indian Agriculture in Brief* the prices of raw jute per maund. In 1947-48 was Rs 33 and 7 annas. In 1948-49 it was Rs 39 and 6 annas. In 1949-50 it was Rs 34 and 10 annas. In 1950-51 it was Rs 55 and so on. In 1947-48, it was Rs 33 and 7 annas a maund, in 1950-51, it was about Rs 55 a maund.

Let us imagine what is the price rise in these days. We all know that if we take this basic price rise in the year 1950-51, the price rise, according to the Government's statistics, has gone up to the extent of 135 per cent. If you find Rs 50 was the price of one maund of jute in 1950-51 and if we go on calculating at an increased rate or a proportionately increased rate of this price index, then price 2 jute comes to more than

Rs 200 a quintal. Even then, I say, let this minimum jute price be fixed at Rs 200 a quintal. But the simple answer was no. He said, whatever is recommended by the Agricultural Price Commission, that will be accepted by the Government.

* Now, before coming to this particular Agricultural Price Commission's Report, I would like to give a brief outline about jute production in our country. Jute is being produced along with mesta in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, U P, Andhra, Tripura and also now Meghalaya. Mesta is being produced in West Bengal and in Andhra and a very nominal quantity in certain other parts of the country. The total jute production according to the Government's statistics as I have collected, is more than 30 lakhs bales in West Bengal, 1 lakh bales in U P, 3 lakh bales in Orissa, 7 lakh bales in Bihar, 10 lakh bales in Assam and 1 lakh bales in Tripura and Meghalaya. The total comes to 52 lakh bales, one bale consisting of 180 Kgs — and another 18 lakh bales of mesta.

The foreign exchange that we earned in 1969-70 was slightly less than Rs 300 crores. About last year we have not got the ready figure and, probably, it might be around Rs 300 crores. This year, the foreign exchange will certainly go upto Rs 300 crores. This is the largest foreign exchange earner in the country. But the jute growers, a few crores of them, who are engaged in the jute cultivation in different parts of the country, are not getting the minimum price according to costs.

The Agricultural Prices Commission, as I said earlier, has not yet come up with the Report for these things. This is the Report for the year 1970. In this Report, it was said that in earlier years, the Agricultural Prices Commission fixed up the minimum support price for jute at Rs 40, and in 1970, they have increased only to Rs 42.50 p per maund, taking 40 Kgs a maund. I cannot understand this. When the jute price in the year 1947-48 was about Rs 33 or Rs 34 and, in 1950-51, it was about Rs 55, then, in 1969-70 and, in 1970-71, I cannot understand how the Agricultural Prices Commission can come up with a proposal that the minimum price should not be more than Rs 42.50 p. I do not understand that.

What happened for not giving this remunerative price for jute growers? The entire rural economy of West Bengal which is dependent mainly on the jute growers' earnings, particularly, in the days of higher costs and higher price index of essential commodities, is ruining and ruining day by day. But the Government at the Centre, though they are very cautious and careful with cotton growers who cannot get sufficient price, at least remunerative price, but for jute growers, they are not willing to see to their interests.

What about the cost ? I do not know whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has gone into the details of these costs. For one acre of jute-growing field, it produces about 15 maunds of jute and, for this one acre, there is a requirement of 10 to 11 Kgs. of seeds. Jute seeds are being sold at Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 per Kg. Now, if we take up the minimum figure of even Rs. 10 a Kg., varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 the Government rate is far lesser but the poor jute cultivators are not getting it at the Government rate—if we calculate at this rate, and if he takes about 10 or 11 Kgs. of seeds per acre, it means about Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 as the cost of jute seeds only.

Now, these prices have been fixed at the rate of Rs. 40 or Rs. 42 or Rs. 45, though in the primary market, these poor jute growers are not getting this much of price. For the poor protection of cotton growers, the Cotton Corporation has given enough money to purchase even from primary market, all stocks possible. But the Jute Corporation has been not given the same treatment. According to the Agricultural Prices Commission's Report the State Trade Corporation has been given that power. Even this year, it is being talked about that the Jute Corporation should be given the equal power to purchase jute from the primary market and not only to see what is the price at the primary market, the Calcutta market, or the mill rate but to see whether they can purchase it. But the Government has not so far come forward with the statement.

Only the other day, I understand, the hon. Minister, Mr. Mishraji, while he addressed the Indian Jute Mills Association, said that since 1970, this jute industry

is a coming to be established in our country.

At the same time he said—and it is also a fact—that our jute producers were not getting the remunerative price and that something must be done.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may conclude.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I have spoken only for six minutes or so, Normally in half-an-hour discussion, the member who initiates gets 12 to 15 minutes—Anyway, Sir, I will finish in two or three minutes.

What I was telling was that the hon. Minister said that remunerative price should be fixed and also processes are to be found out, mechanisms are to be found out, so that even from the primary market the Jute Corporation can purchase jute from jute growers. But, so far, they have not taken any steps.

What is more interesting, even today the Agricultural Prices Commission have not yet settled what should be the price. The crop season is coming. In Bengal, this is the month of Jyaistha, the end of May, and the 15th June, the new jute will be coming up in the market. But they have not yet decided this matter.

Over and above this, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has been pressing the hon. Minister here, 'you kindly declare the minimum support price for jute and kindly make it obligatory for the Jute Corporation of the State Trading Corporation or for any other mechanism or any other machinery, so that they can purchase even from the primary market to ensure that the jute growers may not be hard hit.

In view of all these things, I would like to know whether this Ministry agrees to the formula that the jute prices should be in the parity of 2:1 maund of rice equivalent to one maund of jute. In 1939, the Bengal Government, under the Land Revenue Commission, made an investigation and they found it suitable that the price should be in the rate of 2 : 1, *i. e.* two maunds of rice equivalent to one maund of jute. If we calculate the price of 2 maunds

[Shri B K Daschowdhury]

of rice, that should come, according to that ratio, to the price of one maund of jute. In that case also, how can the Government come forward with a statement that they are not going to fix up this minimum price of jute at Rs 200 per quintal? What is the price of rice now—in terms of rice if it has a fixed ratio? Inversely, as I have said, in 1950-51 the price of one maund of jute was Rs 55. At that time, the price of one maund of rice was Rs 20 or 21. We find that it always maintains the ratio, the parity, that 21 maunds of rice are equivalent to one maund of jute. I would request the hon. Minister to come forward with a statement whether he is going to agree to this ratio.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (Shri L. N. Mishra) What will be the price of jute per maund?

SHRIB K DASCHOWDHURY You calculate, what is the price of rice now? The price of rice is about Rs 50 to 55 per maund. Why do you not fix the price of jute at Rs 100 per maund? What is wrong therein? In 1950-51 if the price of jute was Rs 55, what is wrong therein while according to Government's calculation, the price line has gone up to 135 per cent. What is wrong therein to fix up the price?

Too much stress has been laid on the Agricultural Price Commission. We have seen a few weeks before the Agricultural Prices Commission report which suggested that the price of wheat should be Rs 68 to 72 per quintal. But the Government did not have the courage to accept the price of wheat because of certain pressure and certain lobbying.

Only because the poor jute cultivators who are mostly from the Eastern States have not been in a position to create that lobby. Therefore these people should suffer and they should suffer and at the back of them the Government of India is to prosper because they are earning about Rs 300 crores of foreign exchange from jute from West Bengal, Assam and some other States. I would earnestly request in the name of the jute-growers that the Government should come forward with a statement that the price must not be anything, less than Rs 200 per quintal as the price of jute was Rs.

55 per maund in 1950-51 and you increase it by 135%. If not, we will certainly say that a fair deal has not been made to the jute-growers in different parts of the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) I would like to know

(a) Whether there is any proposal actively under the consideration of the Government to replace the present practice of announcing the minimum support price every year fixing a statutory minimum price as reported in the Press?

(b) If so, whether the statutory minimum price will have any realistic relation to the actual cost of production of raw jute which the support price unfortunately never had?

(c) When even the minimum support price could not be maintained effectively due to the fact that there is no machinery and there are no people to act as Inspectors in these hundreds and thousands of raw jute markets which are scattered all over the five or six States and there are no storage facilities, and no godowns, how do they propose to enforce the statutory minimum price which obviously the STC or the Jute Corporation have not got the necessary facilities to maintain?

I want to know from him what they propose to do. What is the policy? Will they take over the whole raw jute trade and thus protect at least the peasants from the oppression of the mill owners and their agents or will they simply declare the price on paper they cannot enforce and then leave the peasants again at the mercy of the mill-owners and their agents?

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : बंगलादेश से हम को 260 करोड़ रुपये की जूट मिलेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसके साथ हमारा काम्पैशन होगा या नहीं। यूँकि व्हीट प्रोडर्ज ने धाबाज ठाई, इस लिए व्हीट के भाव कृषि मूल्य प्रायोग द्वारा निर्धारित भावों से भी ज्यादा निर्धारित किये गये। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बंगलादेश के साथ

समझोता न हो, तो जूट की कीमत कहा तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है—जूट-प्रोडर्ज को फिननी कीमत देने की ग्वायश है।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Brehmapore) It is an open secret that jute prices in Calcutta and all over Bengal, the prices the peasants and farmers get are controlled by fifteen jute brokers. They dictate the price. How do the Government propose to give the peasant a fair return and ensure that he gets a fair return unless they go in for some kind of a statutory minimum price on the lines suggested by Mr Daschowdhury.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI I N MISHRA) I am indeed very much grateful to Shri B K Daschowdhury for raising this discussion in the House. There have been two or three more discussions on this subject in the House. The first one was raised by Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy and Government's point of view was made clear on those occasions.

It is a fact that jute-growers in this country have suffered very much. Shri Tridib Chaudhuri and Shri B K Daschowdhury have also raised this question. It is a fact that the jute growers in this country have no lobby. They have no press.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Why does the Government not be lobby for them?

SHRI I N MISHRA When there was a crisis in cotton there were voices raised here and cotton growers got their due. But the jute growers have been denied of their dues for nearly 200 or 150 years. But it is good that hon. Members of Parliament, in the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha, have risen to the occasion and they have started championing the cause of jute-growers who have been exploited by a long chain of middlemen so far.

At the outset, I must make it clear that it is the intention of Government and also mine to see that the jute growers get their due. Shri Indrajit Gupta had raised this question and asked whether Government would take over the entire trade in jute, and my answer is 'Yes'. I want to take over all the domestic trade in jute.

But I am making a beginning at this stage. First, the Jute Corporation is entering into market. For the first time, this year, the Jute Corporation will be entering into the secondary and primary markets and the proposal is to make purchases of about six lakhs bales this year as against a few thousands bales purchased last year and the year before last.

Facilities for storage have also been made and facilities for buffer stock are also being made. We want to help the growers and see that they get their due.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will they participate in the primary market from the countryside?

SHRI I N MISHRA I am coming to that.

It is a fact that today the prices are fixed for delivery at the mill-gate by the Agricultural Prices Commission and the growers in the primary and secondary markets do not get, according to my information, even the cost of cultivation. Even the cost of cultivation has been denied to them. So we have not only proposed but we have decided to take a few steps to help the growers and I shall detail point by point presently what we propose to do to the growers.

Shri B K Daschowdhury had asked when we were going to fix the minimum price of jute. In about two weeks' time, we hope to be able to declare it. This has been delayed because of some factors this year, but I must give an assurance to the House today that the minimum price of jute will be fixed on a statutory basis before the sowing season so that the growers are in a position to decide whether it is economic for them to go in for jute cultivation or it is not economic for them. If it is not economic to them, they will have option to go in for other crops and not for jute. This situation has been prevailing in this country that the growers have been going in for jute and when the harvesting comes and they bring the jute into the market, as against a cost of cultivation of Rs. 20, they have been offered only Rs. 7 or so.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY had given some figures. Sir, I come from the jute

[Shri L N Misra]

growing areas. I have, therefore, something to do with jute-growers. I was one of the office-bearers of the jute-growers' organisation for a number of years, and I know the plight of the jute-growers and how they have been exploited so far by a chain of middlemen in the secondary markets, primary markets and so on. The plight of jute-growers in Bihar is much worse than that even in West Bengal. If you go to Motihari, Darbhanga, Saharsa and Purnea, and see the fate of the jute-growers, you will see how worse it is. I know their problems and I want to help them. I must make it clear here that we are just making a beginning of the operation and a time will come when the entire domestic trade, domestic price and domestic purchase of jute will be taken over by the Jute Corporation of India.

At the moment, we are proposing to do the following. Government have decided to fix a statutory minimum support price for jute. The prices will be fixed even for the secondary and primary markets and for all the varieties and not only for the Assam bottom. The Jute Corporation of India is taking a number of steps for organizing purchase operations in the coming year. In the beginning, about six lakhs bales would be purchased as against only a few thousands purchased last year. It would be the endeavour of the Jute Corporation to see that larger arrivals of jute do not have any depressing effect on the prices and excess supplies are siphoned off.

Purchases would be made through departmental purchase centres, co-operative societies where viable ones are functioning and also through private agents where these agencies are not available, where they do not exist. This is a temporary arrangement, if we start departmental purchasing agencies, they will disappear automatically. Adequate warehousing arrangements would also be made for storing jute. In this direction steps have already been taken and space has already been booked with State and Central Warehousing Corporations. Buffer stock operations are also expected to be undertaken by the Corporation. We have also a proposal before us to set up new jute mills in different States and the dispersal of the jute mills will assure better price to the growers in Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Tripura and Andhra. It is with this end in view that a

proposal to establish one-jute-mill each in the States mentioned, is being actively considered and the Government decision is expected to be announced very shortly. This would go a long way in assuring jute growers of these States better price for their produce and for increased production and yield of jute. I am confident of the fact that all these operations would serve the larger objective of protecting the interest of the long neglected jute growers. (Interruptions) So far as the export of jute goods is concerned, we had a big jump this year; as against an export of about Rs 189 crores last year, this year, 1971-72, our export has been of the order of Rs 300 crores.

Last year when we entered the cotton market, people said that we would not succeed. Now people are saying that we have done a good job in cotton because the Cotton Corporation of India entered the domestic market. Similarly we feel that when the jute corporation of India enters the jute market and makes departmental purchases, it will be to protect the interest of the jute growers.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY What is the cost of production per acre? Has he calculated it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Kindly tell us what has happened to the jute enquiry committee which was set up by the UP Government to look into the grievance of the jute growers.

SHRI L N MISHRA I am not aware of the misdeed and good deeds of the UP Government.

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18 34½

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BHADUR) Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18 35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May, 25 1972/Jaishuk 4, 1894 (Saka)

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